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CEMA PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETS IN PRAGUE

Agenda Reported

AU111756 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jan 85 p 7

[Text] (CTK) -- On the agenda of the 34th CEMA Planning Committee's session is the discussion of concrete tasks arising from the CEMA economic summit held in Moscow in June 1984, particularly the comprehensive and more intensive utilization of new sources of energy on a long-term basis, and in the sphere of organizational [systemove] measures, of which one of the most important is deepening the effectiveness of the coordination of investments, the further development of direct relations between associations, enterprises, and organizations of the individual CEMA member countries, and the exchange of experience acquired while perfecting the national economic planning and management system. In addition, some organizational questions concerning cooperation in planning and the committee's activity in the coming period will be discussed.

Strougal Addresses Opening Session

AU111740 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jan 85 pp 1, 7

[Report on speech by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at the opening of the 34th session of the CEMA Planning Committee in Prague on 8 January]

[Text] The 34th session of the CEMA Committee for Planning Cooperation opened in Prague on Tuesday, 8 January. The deliberations are attended by delegations from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the CSSR, Cuba, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, and the SRV. Also present are delegations from the SFRY, the PDRY, the International Investment Bank, and representatives of the CEMA Secretariat.

The session is chaired by Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. The Czechoslovak delegation to the meeting is headed by Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier of the Czech Socialist Republic and Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal made a speech at the beginning of the session.

He welcomed the participants in the session on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, CSSR President Gustav Husak, and the CSSR Government. He noted that the committee is meeting at the beginning of an important anniversary year, 1985, and immediately after the supreme party bodies and governments of the CEMA member states approved the plans for the last year of the current 5-Year Plan and are entering the final stage of the coordination of the national economic plans for 1986-90.

This year, all our fraternal countries are striving to link up successfully based on the positive results achieved to date, particularly the accelerated growth rate which our entire community has experienced in 1983 and 1984.

There is also full agreement that in the interest of accelerating the process of intensification, we intend to make full use of opportunities for the mutual interaction of our states, and ensure the strategic aims of the development of socialist economic integration adopted at the CEMA economic summit.

We have fully identified ourselves with these aims, and have an eminent interest in their rapid and comprehensive realization.

The 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in December and the CSSR Government approved the plan of the development of the Czechoslovak economy for 1985, which also incoporates important tasks in the sphere of our cooperation with the other CEMA member states. We expect the national income to rise at least 3.2 percent this year, which will make it possible also to increase personal and social consumption. The exchange of goods between the CSSR and the other CEMA states will continue to develop faster than the overall turnover of our foreign trade, and higher forms of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member states will be implemented to a greater extent.

The basic orientation of our economy and of the entire community toward intensive development and a broader participation in socialist integration will remain valid for the next 5-year plan and also for the long term. We are aware that the deepening of intrabranch and intrasectoral relations must play a dominant role. Thus we must expect structural changes, with the need to adapt ourselves to the fraternal countries' new and demanding needs. These objective demands relentlessly orient our attention toward deepening cooperation in the processing industry, developing specialization and cooperation of production, and innovation in sectors and branches that ensure technical development.

From this viewpoint mutual verification of our planned aims within the framework of the coordination of the national economic plans for the next quinquennium and the long-term outlook is of growing importance for all of us. I think you will share my view that as far as planning cooperation is concerned, we have accumulated a wealth of experience in the past period. The forms and methods of our work have been instrumental in attaining a number of positive results, particularly in the sphere of the extraction and processing of fuels and raw materials, in the development of power engineering, and so forth. However, we still cannot be completely satisifed with the coordination of our approach in the sphere of the processing industry, especially in engineering and the chemical industry.

After all, it is precisely in these sectors that the pace of general intensification is decided, as well as labor productivity, the general technical and economic standard of production and products, and, last but not least, our technical and economic independence from the capitalist states.

These are precisely the sectors in which we should be implementing as quickly as possible the findings of scientific and technical development, providing effective conditions for optimal production, and for ensuring that the needs of our socialist community can be met on a lasting basis.

In this respect, our central planning bodies and also this CEMA committee are facing qualitatively new, responsible tasks. The finally resolution of some of the outstanding problems of coordination for the 1986-90 period will end only one stage of our work. After all, planning is a constant process. We must be prepared to react flexibly to new needs, systematically search for and verify new methods of work, and utilize new resources quickly and in the best possible way.

One of the ways to achieve greater labor productivity and improve quality and technological standards is to pool resources, particularly in crucial, selected sectors of the processing industry.

Great attention should be paid to work aimed at strengthening the technical and economic independence of the CEMA states. What is involved here is a strategic issue, because our countries are subject to various kinds of political and economic pressure from the United States and its allies. Various forms of discrimination and embargo, technological blockade and other measures violating all generally accepted norms of interstate relations are being applied against us to an unprecedented extent. We must oppose this discriminatory policy with a united, coordinated trade and economic policy, and at the same time we must carry out agreed measures within our economies, taking into account the needs of our entire socialist community. That will require an improvement in the flow of mutual information and a deepening of mutual trust.

One has to appreciate the fact that the 34th session of the committee will discuss further specific measures in the sphere of the manufacture of goods, as well as organizational issues that arise from the decisions of the economic consultation and the 38th CEMA session.

In the first case, I have in mind the issue of a comprehensive and more intensive utilization of new and auxiliary sources of energy in the CEMA member-states' national economies as well as the issue of cooperation in utilizing the raw material wealth of the Mongolian People's Republic. Regarding the organizational measures, it is, in particular, increasing the effectiveness of investments that deserves attention. We must make our economies more adaptable and at the same time keep on resolving important issues, such as ensuring the optimum extent of production, reducing demand for energy and materials, and costs in general, and in particular improving the technological standard of our products. Our coordinated action must lead to a greater openness in our economies, and for that reason one can no longer permit unwarranted duplication.

The dynamic development of the production forces in our community logically requires the development of direct relations, especially as regards specialization and production cooperation. This requires comprehensively and purposefully creating proper conditions -- organizational, economic, and legal. Certainly, what is involved here is a process of a long-term nature, rather complex, and therefore matters must not be in simplified in any way. The perfection of the linkage between national economic mechanisms and the international mechanism of integration is always topical, as are efforts to more organically link cooperation in the sphere of planning, with the active utilization of money-market relations in socialist conditions. We realize that in our relations we must be guided by realistic uniform economic criteria in order to deepen mutual benefit and increase the effectiveness of our mutual cooperation.

One also has to study the experience of individual countries in the sphere of management and make use of those findings that strengthen intensification and tend to promote integration. We expect that the Planning Committee will take the first steps to formulate concrete proposals related to problems of the convergence of the structures of economic mechanisms, as the 106th session of the CEMA Executive Committee directed. We will realize that what is involved here is a long-term process that has to be assisted in all possible ways, on a multilateral basis as well as in bilateral relations, and individual countries have to assess how the newly adopted measures affect fundamental issues, and contribute to integration intentions, to a wider and more rapid development of cooperation, specialization, and joint entrepreneurship.

In the closing part of his speech, Comrade Strougal said he was sure that the deliberations of the committee will be permeated by the join endeavor to achieve a successful solution of the issues on the agenda, and that the adopted concrete measures will be a further contribution to the realization of the agreed economic strategy of the community of CEMA states.

Communique Reported

LD101744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The 34th session of the CEMA Planning and Cooperation Committee ended today in Prague with the adoption of a communique. It states that representatives of the CEMA member-states were received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic. Speaking at the introduction of the session of the CEMA Planning and Cooperation Committee was Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government. The session was chaired by Nikolay Baybakov, the representative of the Soviet Union to the CEMA Planning and Cooperation Committee.

In connection with the fulfillment of decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference, questions connected with strengthening technical and economic independence of CEMA member-states, developing production cooperation between economic organizations, and solving fuel, energy, and raw material problems were discussed at the committee session. Also evaluated were materials concerning more complex and intensive inclusion of new and supplementary resources of energy in the national economies of CEMA member-states. The participants of the session discussed questions of extending coordination of investment in areas of joint interest and also questions of further intensifying mutual exchange of experience concerning the perfecting of planning and management systems of the national economy. The participants adopted a program of work in this sector for 1985-87. A plan for the work of the committee for 1985-86 and further questions of cooperation in planning activity were discussed. The appropriate resolutions were approved for all questions discussed.

OPENING OF ROAD LINK WITH GREECE REPORTED

Border Ceremony Held

AU121845 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1700 GMT on 12 Jan carries a 7-minute recorded report on a ceremony at the Kakavija border point in Gjirokaster District to inaugurate the reopening of a road link with Greece. An unidentified correspondent describes the scene, saying that the area around the border point has been embellished with banners bearing the slogan: "Long live the friendship between the Albanian and Greek peoples." The correspondent says officials from the city of Gjirokaster and many local people from both sides of the border are present at the cermony which is also attended by Vitoria Curi, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Minister of Finance Niko Giyzari; Stefan Qirjako, member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and chairman of the Sarande District People's Council Executive Committee; Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairts Muhamet Kapllani, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Pajtim Ajazi; Nedin Hoxha, chaiman of the Gjirokaster District People's Council Executive Committee; Ksenofon Nushi, Albanian ambassador to Greece, personalities from the Greek minority in Albania, journalists, and others."

Among the Greek personalities attending the ceremony, the correspondent names Minister of Trade and Natural Resources Elevtherios Verivakis, Alternate Minister of Foreign Affairs Karolos Papoulias, Deputy Minister of National Defense Pavsanias Zakolikos, Deputy Minister of Finance Dimosthenis Dimosthenopoulos (Ksenofon Ksenofovitos), general secretary of the Ministry of Finance; (Vasilis Drakakoulis), prefect of Ioannina; (Aridhos Stovis), mayor of Ioannina; and Apostolos Papasliotis, Greek ambassador to Albania, as well as other personalities.

The correspondent then goes on to say that the ceremony begins with the playing of the Albanian and Greek National Anthems and the cutting of the inauguration ribbon by Kapllani and Papoulias.

The radio then carries a 30-second recorded excerpt of a speech by Deputy Foreign Minister Muhamet Kapllani, who begins by expressing his satisfaction at attending this ceremony of the opening of the border point at Kakavi, adding that "the ceremony is a clear indication of the will and desire of the governments of both countries to further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship between Albania and Greece."

The correspondent then goes on to summarize the rest of Kapllani's speech, in which he is cited as saying that "the Albanian and Greek peoples have lived in close friendship and fought against common enemies in distant times, but also in more recent times in the struggle against fascism and Nazism. Being neighboring peoples, history has dictated that they should be close to each other and should not be indifferent to each other's fate." Kapllani is then reported as saying: "We notice with pleasure that owing to the goodwill of the governments of our two countries, important steps have been taken recently in the development and further concretization of relations in various fields and to our mutual interest." In conclusion, Kapllani cites Enver Hoxha's statement that "the friendship between the Albanian and Greek peoples is a stable friendship which will be further strengthened and will prosper for the benefit of our peoples and of peace and security in the Balkans."

The correspondent then says that Karolos Papoulias, alternate minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Greece, spoke next. A brief part of his speech is broadcast in Greek, after which the correspondent begins to translate it. Papoulias is reported to say that "Kakavi will be an important gate, a gate of friendship between the Greek and Albanian peoples."

It is the duty of all responsible leaders to correctly interpret the desires of the peoples, to initiate political actions, and to promote goodwill and good understanding between peoples." The correspondent says that the ceremony was concluded by receptions on both sides of the border.

Details of Ceremony

AU131500 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 13 Jan 85

[spelling of Greek names as received]

[Text] Tirana, January 13 (ATA) -- The opening of the border point of Kakavi was inaugurated yesterday. The zone round the border point was decorated. In a conspicuous place it was written in Albanian and Greek "long live the friendship between the Albanian and the Greek peoples."

Attending this ceremony were peasants of the villages of the zone of Dropulli, working people of the city of Gjirokaster, etc.

Present were also the Vice-Chairman of the Presidency of the Peoples Assembly of the PSR of Albania Vitoria Curi, the Minister of Fiances Niko Gjyzari, the member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of Saranda District, Stefan Qirjako, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pajtim Ajazi, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Peoples Council of the District of Gjirokaster Nedin Hoxha, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the Republic of Greece Ksenofon Nushi and different social personalities from the zone of the minority, reporters, etc.

Present in the ceremony were also inhabitants of the Greek villages from the suburbs and the city of Ioannina

Attending were also the Minister of Energy and Natural Incomes of the Republic of Greece Lefteris Varivaqis, the Alternate Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, the Vice-Minister of Finances, Dimosthenis Dimosthenopoulos the Secretary General of the Ministry of Finances Xenofon Peloponnisis the prefect of Ioannina, Vasileios Brakas Koulis, the mayor of Iaonnina, Harillaos Tolis, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the PSR of Albania, postolos Papasliotis, deputies of the [as received] Thespropia and of I nnina and other Greek personalities of the cities of Konica and Paramithis, reporters of the different Greek press organs and radio television and others.

After the ceremony on the occasion, the national anthems of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Greece were played.

After the cutting of ribbons of inauguration by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania Muhamet Kapllani and the Alternate Foreign Minister of the Republic of Greece Karolos Papoulias, a friendly rally was organised.

On this occasion, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania Muhamet Kapllani spoke. On behalf of the Albanian Covernment, he greeted the Greek high-ranking personalities and all the participants.

The alternate foreign minister of the Republic of Greece Karolos Papoulias greeted as well.

The speeches were met with applauses from those present.

At the end, a cocktail was given which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

This ceremony, he [speaker not identified as received] stressed among others, is a clear expression of the desire and will of the governments of the two countries to develop and consolidate further the relations of friendship and understanding between Albania and Greece, which fully respond to common interests and aspirations of our peoples. It is also an expression of the common desire that tranquility and security prevail in our borders.

The opening and normal functioning of the border point of Kakavi as well as that of Kapshtica will make it possible the further extension of the exchanges between the two countries in different fields, thus serving the continuous strengthening of the links of traditional friendship between the Albanian people and the Greek people.

After pointing out that the Albanian people and the Greek people have lived in close friendship and have struggled against common enemies as well as the sincere and friendly sentiments that the Albanian people cherish for the Greek fraternal freedom-loving people he continued: We notice with satisfaction that thanks to the good-will of the governments of the two countries, important steps have been taken recently for the further development and concreteness of the relations in various fields of mutual interest shown by the Prime Minister Mr. Andreas Papandreou.

The visits of the delegations of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the two countries to Athens and Tirana in June and December of last year, the fruitful talks held with the Alternate Foreign Minister Mr. Karolos Papoulias and the conclusion of important agreements gave a further impetus to the relations of the good neighbourliness, opened the way to a broader collaboration in other fields as well.

In conclusion he said: In this direction we are guided by the words of the leader of the Albanian people Comrade Enver Hoxha who has said that the friendship between the Albanian people and the Greek people is a stable friendship, that it will be strengthened and flourished continuously to the good of our peoples, of peace and security in the Balkans.

The Alternate Foreign Minister of the Republic of Greece Karolos Papoulias greeted as well.

With a special emotion, representing the Greek Government, we are inaugurating today the border point of Kakavi, said among others the alternate foreign minister of the Republic of Greece, Karolos Papoulias. I am going to repeat what I have said before that through this point, just like through Kapshtica, will pass not only goods in the service of the economy of the two countries, not only the citizens of Greece and Albania. Kakavi will be a big door, the natural road of the Greek-Albanian friendship.

The task of each conscious leadership, dear friends, is precisely to interpret the desires, hopes, aspirations of a people, to materialize them through political acts and to assist in good understanding and relations between peoples, as the only sure guarantee for a peaceful future for all.

Bearing these opinions and considerations in mind, the Greek Government and the Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou personally have made continuous efforts over recent months to ensure that the relations between Albania and Greece are established on the basis of a genuine friendship and close collaboration.

Speaking about the latest talks between Greece and Albania he said that this dialogue is precisely the proper context that will help in the fruitful growing of the tree of friendship between us, of a friendship that responds to the necessity of good neighbourliness, that expresses not only the demand for peace and security in the Balkans but it reflects also the special historic links that join us.

We have entered a new epoch.

The meetings we had last year in Athens and in Tirana and the agreements we signed, which for certain will be materialised and will continue, gave a new qualitative dimension to the Greek-Albanian relations.

We see to our road in the future with optimism and confidence.

Addressing the members of the Greek minority that are here in Kakavi, I must stress that I consider it as a bridge that will bring more closely our peoples and will create closer ties between them.

In conclusion, Mr. K. Papoulias said: "Long live the friendship between the Greek and the Albanian people".

The speeches were met with applauses from those present. At the end, a cocktail was given which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Greece's Papoulias Interviewed

AU131542 Tirana ATA in English 0825 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Tirana, Januray 13 (ATA) -- Yesterday, in the inauguration ceremony of the opening of the border point of Kakavi the correspondent of Albanian radio-television, received the following interviews:

The Alternate Foreign Minister of the Republic of Greece Karolos Papoulias said among others: Firstly I convey a warm, heartfelt and friendly greeting to all the TV viewers of friendly Albania. Today is a historical day, a station between the Greek-Albanian relations. The entire Greek people participate and is present now at this moment in the opening of the point of Kakavi. This is of great importance, not merely of a political or emotional character, because now the obstacles to this friendship are removed. What we say today was in fact a spontaneous manifestation by the Greek and Albanian peoples. When the two people desire such a thing so earnestly this means there is no one who can hinder them.

The Mayor of Ioannina Kharilaos Tolis [spelling as received] said: I can say that I was confident that the sentiments of the Albanian people and of the Greek people are so friendly as a whole that I am surprised that we have not been so near to each other for many years, as we are now, that we were not nearer to each other through a better and more frequent communication. The sentiments of the Greek people towards the Albanian people are always friendly. The neighbouring countries must maintain always relations of friendship and peace and must secure to their people peace and tranquility for their good and for the good of all the mankind.

We send to the Albanians a fraternal greeting, because we believe in the fraternity and friendship between peoples, said among others the representatives of the prefecture of Ioannina. For years we have striven in the entire Greece and particularly in our prefecture for the friendship of the entire Greek people with the peoples of the world and especially with neighbouring Albanians.

A Greek citizen which carried a bunch of flowers in hands declared to the correspondent of Albanian radio-television: "I bring these flowers to the Albanian people in honour of this day of the opening of the border post between Albania and Greece".

SHKODER-SFRY BORDER RAILROAD COMPLETED

Ceremony Held

AU111806 Tirana ATA in English 1750 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Tirana, January 11 (ATA) - The Shkoder-Hani I Hotit railway was inaugurated amidst a great revolutionary enthusiasm today before noon.

Attending the rally organized on the occasion were hundreds of young volunteers, working people of work and production centers, etc.

Present were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, the first secretary of the district party committee, Petro Dode, the minister of communications, Luan Babameto, the Minister of Construction Farudin Hoxha, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of Lyua Mehmet Elezi and other comrades.

Present was also a delegation of the federative Executive Council of the Assembly of the SFR of Yugoslavia.

The rally was declared open by the chairman of the Executive Committee of Shkoder District People's Council Nesip Ibrahimi.

Comrade Besnik Bekteshi greeted those present.

Today the youth and our entire people have a special joy. Another project, which has just concluded: the Shkoder-Hani I Hotit railway line was added to the chain of the projects of the 7th 5-Year Plan, he said among the other things.

On this occasion, allow me to convey to you young volunteers, workers, cadres and specialists, all the people of Shkoder and Mbishkoder area, the best wishes and the most ardent greetings of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers and the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha personally.

The Shkoder-Hani I Hotit railway line is one of the important projects of the 7th 5-Year Plan. This difficult projects was designed and built completely with our own forces. Its realizaton mainly by the youth is a concrete expression of the work to carry into effect the directive of the 8th congress of the party to intensify railway transport.

In order to build this railway line 35 km long and 11.6 km second rails, a great volume of work was done. About 800,000 cubic meters of earth were removed, 114 works of art were built out of which 8 large bridges of about 500 linear meters. The construction of the works of art was solved mainly with prefabricated material. A high scale of mechanization has been applied in the work, while the technical parameters are of the first category.

This railway is of special importance for our country, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi said further on.

It will link the railway network of Albania with the railway network of Montenegro, of Yugoslavia and of other countries. On the basis of the government agreement, the Yugoslav side too is building the railway line Titograd-Hani I Hotit. With its conclusion. which we hope will be done soon, this line will be commissioned completely and will help to extend the communication and economic exchanges with neighbouring Yugoslavia.

The railway lines have been extended from the north to the south and east. Soon, the Fier-Vlora railway line will conclude. All these projects, from the first Durres-Peqin railway line to the Shkoder-Hani I Hotit railway have been set up mainly by the powerful hands of our heroic youth, through successive actions.

After this work, other larger works lie in store for us. Implementing the decisions of the 5th plenum of the Central Committee of the party for the constant development of railway transport, the state is studying the perspective development of the railway in our country to build in the future the railways of Klos, Shengjin, and Korca. The party has confidence, that as always, the great army of the youth with the pick, rifle and book in hand, with the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha in mind and heart, with the revolutionary drive it seeths with, it is ready to undertake and realize successfully the new tasks it will be charged with in the future.

We will realize the important tasks we are faced with in the complicated and turbulent international situations. The world is characterized today by the continuation and deepening of the general economic, political and ideological crisis, which is fraught with dangerous consequences even to peace and international security. The policy of the imperialist powers in the first place of the two superpowers has become more aggressive. They conduct their rivalry to extend their influence in different zones and regions of the world. The armament race has assumed unprecedented proportions. They brutally interfere in the home affairs of the sovereign states, undertake aggressions against the freedom and independence of the peoples, stir up and arouse feuds and conflicts among different countries, make feverish preparations for war, he said in conclusion.

SFRY Group Attends Ceremony

AU111846 Tirana ATA in English 1820 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Tirana, January 11 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Albanian Government, a delegation of the Federative Executive Council of the Assembly of the SFR of Yugoslavia, led by the vice-chairman of the Federative Committee for Communication and Telecommunication, Andrej Grahor attended the ceremony of the inauguration of Shkoder-Hani I Hotit railway. Member of the delegation is also Vasko Vojvodic, member of the Executive Council of the SR of Montenegro. Present was also the Interim Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy of the SFR of Yugoslavia in the PSR of Albania Blagoje Pavlovic.

Babameto Receives SFRY Official

AU131600 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Tirana, January 13 (ATA) -- The Minister of Communications Luan Babameto received yesterday the delegation of the Federative Executive Council of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, headed by the vice-chairman of the Federative Committee for Communciation and Telecommunication, [title as received] Andrej Grahor.

On this occasion opinions of mutual interest were exchanged on the collaboration in the fields of transport between the two countries.

The meeting was attended also by the interim charge d'affaires of the SFR of Yugoslavia to the PSR of Albania, Blagoje Pavlovic.

SFRY Delegation Returns Home

AU141007 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Tirana, January 14 (ATA) -- The Yugoslav delegation of the federative Executive Council of the Assembly of the SFR of Yugoslavia, led by the vice-chairman of the federative Committee for Communication and Telecommunication, Andrej Grahor, that took part in the inauguration of the Shkoder-Hani I Hotit railway line, left our country yesterday.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the vice-minister of communications, Ferdinand Tako, and other comrades. Present was also the charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the SFR of Yugoslavia to the PSR of Albania, Blagoje Pavlovic.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH IVORY COAST

AU101242 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Tirana, January 10 (ATA) -- Proceeding from the desire to develop the relations between the two countries, the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Ivory Coast agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

ZHIVKOV, FRG'S VON AMERONGEN DISCUSS TRADE EXPANSION

Good Prospects Foreseen

AU111949 Sofia BTA in English 1831 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, January 11 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, the president of the State Council, received here Mr Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the Eastern Committee of the West German Economy with Des Deutschen Industries und Handelstages (DIHT) of the FRG.

A positive assessment was made of the development of economic cooperation between the two countries. The good prospects to its extending were underlined.

There were discussed specific questions to activate the relations between Bulgarian economic organisations and West German firms, for extending the industrial cooperation between them.

Before his departure from Bulgaria today, Mr Amerongen made a statement to Bulgarian journalists.

"Every time I leave Mr Todor Zhivkov's cabinet as an optimist. But now, after the positive beginning in Geneva, I'm leaving with a better feeling than before", said one of the biggest West German experts on trade with the socialist countries. He expressed the view that the economic relations between Bulgaria and the FRG were showing stability.

Mr Amerongen made a positive assessment of his talks in Sofia. He deems it necessary to achieve a new qualitative scope of business relations which can be effected by industrial and technical cooperation. An important role in this respect can be played by the average firms and enterprises in the two countries, Mr Amerongen said.

Mr Otto Wolff von Amerongen thinks that such a cooperation can work out only for the two countries' needs but also for the markets of the CMEA countries and the developing countries. He emphasized that Bulgaria could extend her export list to the FRG through increasing the proportion of the finished industrial products and the output of small mechanical engineering. There are no obstacles to it on West German side, assured Mr Amerongen in conclusion.

[Sofia Domestic Service at 1830 GMT on 11 January 1985 carries the same item, but adds that the meeting was attended by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade.]

BTA on Bonn Reaction

AU111952 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Bonn, January 11 (BTA corr) -- In connection with the visit to Bulgaria of Mr Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the East Committee of the Federal Economy, an official communique of the committee was published here giving a high assessment to the talks held in Sofia with Bulgarian political and economic figures. Special stress is laid in the communique on the extensive talk between Mr Otto Wolff and the Bulgarian party and state leader Mr Todor Zhivkov, at which they discussed the possibilities for extending bilateral economic and technical cooperation.

In a press declaration the East Committee emphasizes the striving expressed by the Bulgarian side for extending and deepening the fruitful bilateral cooperation with the West European countries, including the Federal Republic, for which good possibilities open up after the Geneva talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and US Secretary of State George Shultz. Importance is attached in the declaration to the fact that in accordance with the decisions of the CMEA session of last June the Bulgarian side expressed the readiness of the CMEA member-countries for mutually advantageous cooperation with the EEC.

PARTY DAILY VIEWS STATUS OF FRG'S OSTPOLITIK

AU112141 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jan 85 p 5

[Article by Radoslav Velev, Bonn correspondent: "The Discussion Continues"]

[Text] Bonn, 7 Jan — As early as in the very first days of 1985 one of the basic domestic policy issues in the FRG seems to be the question of the so-called "Eastern policy" of the conservative-liberal coalition. Once again political and state leaders in their statements, as well as the mass media, are discussing problems on which there were sharp controversies in the past when the historic "Eastern agreements" were signed by the socialist-liberal coalition with the Soviet Union, Poland, the CSSR, and the GDR.

What is the reason for discussing questions which, as is well-known, have been resolved once and for all by precisely these historical agreements?

One FRG journalist wrote that the concern about the present government's "Eastern policy" stems from the fact that the "name remains the same, but the meaning has changed." To put it more precisely, this means that, though having declared its readiness to observe the agreements signed between the FRG and the socialist countries, Helmut Kohl's government's approach to mutual relations with the world of real socialism is characterized by concepts and views quite different from those of the Social Democrat and Free Democrat coalition which ruled the FRG for 13 years. After announcing that the German question "is still open," the CDU/CSU leading circles actually gave an impetus to the well-known extremist revanchist clique in raising the question of Europe's postwar borders once more and in claiming that the German Reich with its 1937 borders has not ceased to exist.

This policy is strongly opposed by the SPD. The West German Social Democrats are fully justified in considering that the promotion of such a policy threatens the development of relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union, as well as relations with the other socialist states, that it threatens the peaceful prospects on our continent as a whole. Hans Appel, the well-known SPD public figure, was the first to recall the objective realities existing in central Europe and to state that the "German question is not open." A series of sober statements were made in this respect by Willy Brandt, by Hans-Jochen Vogel, by Juergen Schmidt, deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary group in the Bundestag, and by other SPD leaders. It is obvious, that according to the SPD concept, the relations of cooperation and good-neighborly relations with the world of socialism are not a pragmatic game, but a political strategy, most closely linked to the interests of peace and the peoples' security.

The stand of the FDP members, who for 13 years, participated in the implementation of the Eastern policy conducted by the Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt governments is significant.

The FDP leaders are trying to appear in public as guarantors for the fact that the present government will not betray this policy that has been endorsed by the overwhelming majority of the FRG people. In a very recent interview Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed that the West Germans will "not question their borders with neighboring countries, neither today, nor in the future. These borders are just as inviolable as the respective agreements," he stated. Martin Bangemann, the present minister of economy, who has been officially designated to become Genscher's successor as FDP chairman, shares this view, just as he shares Genscher's evaluation that there is an "unmistakable dividing line" between the FDP and the CDU/CSU within the present government coalition concerning this "Eastern policy" question. It is, however, significant that within the framework of this coalition the FDP has practically no possibility of implementing its own goals and concepts. It is generally assumed that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's present CDU is divided into three camps on the issue of the government's "Eastern policy." Unfortunately, those who are in favor of pursuing the policy of the socialist-liberal coalition are a minority. The most active group is that of the representatives of the so-called ethnic "Landsmannschaften," headed by Herbert Czaja and Herbert Hupka. The daily DIE ZEIT describes this situation as follows: "Opposition to the former Eastern policy is growing within the CDU. The champions of this policy remain silent, while the ethnics are setting the tone."

Numerous observers here in the FRG are expressing the opinion that a confirmation of this negative trend is likely to considerably affect the international prestige of the FRG and to increase distrust not only as regards its Eastern policy, but also as regards its foreign policy goals in relations with the West.

BULGARIAN EDITION OF CHERNENKO WORKS REVIEWED

AU111316 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 9 Jan 85 pp 1, 3

[Damyan Obreshko article: "Konstantin Chernenko in Bulgaria"]

[Text] We recently received the book "The People and the Party Are United" through the BCP Publishing House. The book contains selected speeches and articles by Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It is already in the possession of thousands of people for whom the experience of the CPSU represents an invaluable guide to building the new society. The book appears at a moment when the CPSU is preparing for its 27th congress and also when we are entering our precongress period. This is a moment when, in the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, tremendous theoretical and organizational-practical changes and work are being accomplished for the transition to intensive development. Because of all this, Konstantin Chernenko's special visit [as published] to our country is welcomed as a great political and ideological event which gives us the opportunity to become acquainted with the most recent and most important views of the CPSU leadership on strategically important issues of our time. It is a real honor for our party and people to have the distingushed author of this book address a personal message to the Bulgarian readers at its beginning. In this inspired address, full of warmth and fraternal feelings, Konstantin Chernenko points out that the work toward perfection the socialist society is the chief meaning of the task accomplished by the CPSU and of the Soviet people's constructive efforts today and in the near future -- throughout a historical period which we can define as the state of developed socialism.

An encyclopedia of experience: This is what the book of the CPSU and Soviet state leader was called in our country. Stretching over a period of nearly 10 years the book contains a general analysis of the historical achievements of socialism, in which the unresolved problems of this gigantic construction, unprecedented in the history of mankind, are also pointed out in a frank manner and in accordance with Leninist principles. The theoretical elaborations and development concerning socioeconomic development of the Soviet country, consolidation of the CPSU's leading role, and ideological work are of particular importance for us. Konstantin Chernenko's most recent speeches and statements give us an idea of the present-day foreign policy conducted by the Soviet state, whose strategic goal and historical mission is to protect the interests of all mankind, not just those of socialism.

Among the great variety of advanced experiences and constructive approaches, the evaluations and statements on the essence of the stage of developed socialism are revealed with particular emphasis. In his report to the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, as well as in his statement to the CPSU Central Committee Commission on the Preparation for a New Edition of the CPSU Program, held in April 1984, Konstantin Chernenko expressed stands of particular significance for the further development of Soviet society, in individual sectors as well as for socialist society as a whole. These stands are based on the understanding that Soviet society has entered a historically prolonged state of socialist development and that its comprehensive perfection is a task of strategic significance. This, however, is only the beginning of the stage. On the other hand, Soviet society and the socialist countries are facing the great tasks of today and tomorrow; on the other, there are still problems from yesterday to be dealt with. Great successes have been achieved in the solution of many economic, sociopolitical, and cultural tasks from the first stage of communism. The buds of the communist future are before us. At the same time, however, our progress is being arrested by inconsistencies within the economic mechanism, by the unsatisfactory civic maturity and lack of discipline manifested by certain people.

Konstantin Chernenko pointed out the necessity of strictly following the Leninist instruction that it is the party's special obligation to soberly observe the real state of consciousness and preparation of the entire workers class (not just its communist vanguard), of the workers masses as a whole (and not just its leading cadres). Only under such conditions can we rely upon the success of communist construction. This is precisely why we need specific research into social phenomena. In addition to all this, the development and maturity of Soviet society must not be considered perfect and the successes achieved should not be idealized.

In explaining that at the present stage of conditions the CPSU program must be a program for perfecting developed socialism, Comrade Chernenko points out that this approach enables us to overcome the differences between individual postulates contained in the current program and the real progress of social development, which has been revealed by life and through the experience accumulated by the masses, and to definitely overcome the simplified idea of methods and terms of transition to the supreme stage of communism, such as existed during a certain period. The program must reflect the achievements and advantages, as well as the trememdous opportunities opened up by socialism in the new historical stage. At the same time the complicated programs facing society must be revealed and we should not let ourselves be carried away by the description of all the benefits which the period of expanded communism will bring. It is necessary to show that along the path toward communist ideals, we must fully implement the socialist ideal. The program must inspire us to great accomplishment in perfecting socialism, a task which requires very tense efforts. A little later, in addressing the all-army conference with secretaries of Komsomol organizations, Konstantin Chernenko fully develops these postulates.

He points out that the credit earned by the present generation of Soviet people, and the contribution of Komsomol youths and all young people in serving the motherland and in facing history, will, above all, be evaluated in accordance with their success in coping with the tasks aimed at the perfection of socialism as it exists in the Soviet country. In other words, the better we are capable of coordinating existing socialism with the socialist ideal and eliminating everything that contradicts the idea of social justice in our country -- which is the basic idea of our world outlook -- the more successful we will be. We can and must shape our society in such a manner as to make it conform to the loftiest and most exigent ideas of socialism.

If we transfer these crucially important postulates to our own reality, it becomes perfectly clear that they fully apply to the Bulgarian problems as well. In professing the same ideas, our party devotes all its efforts to the perfection of socialist society for the accelerated construction of its own material-technical base of developed socialism, and for the most active involvement of the people's masses in dealing with public affairs. In this unity of thought and action the correctness of our path is once more confirmed, a path that irrevocably follows the experience and the path of the CPSU.

Comrade Konstantin Chernenko's reports and speeches on problems of the socioeconomic development of Soviet society manifest with particular emphasis the realism, the subtle spirit of observation and the lofty principles of a great leader. It is sufficient to become thoroughly acquainted with the speech delivered to his constituents in the Kyubishev election district in Moscow in March 1984, in order to understand the meaning of the most important issues which the Soviet party and state leadership is dealing with today. In confirming the irrevocable pursuit of the policy aimed at the consolidation of discipline, aimed at a resolute struggle against squandering and for a strict regime of savings in all sectors, Comrade Cherneko explains the necessity of further proceeding toward thorough quality changes in the national economy, toward the development of the process of intensification. It is absolutely necessary to ensure prompt and steady innovations in all national economic branches on the basis of contemporary scientific-technical achievements. The author most urgently raises the question of perfecting economic management. This will, undoubtedly, be assisted by the series of economic experiments implemented today and aimed at guaranteeing more rights for individual enterprises. It is necessary to give space to the all-round introduction of economic cost accounting and to apply more efficiently the socialist principle of distribution according to labor. Some people say that we are already able to cut down the wages of careless workers and to reward the conscientious ones with premiums. This is true; however, it is obvious that the punishments of the past have not been severe enough, and that the material incentives suffered from a shortage of the necessary sense of justice, and from the lack of generosity in certain cases. In appealing to overcome all conservative attitudes and passivity, Comrade Chernenko launched the following slogan of the day in the economic sector: From a correct idea, equipped with experience, to daring actions!

With a great force of attraction the book propagates instructions and stands concerning the Leninist work style of cadres, relations between the party and the masses, and genuine development of socialist democracy. The party is trying to transform the Leninist work style in all its variety and wealth, so that this style may become a spiritual necessity and an irreplaceable working instrument for every party, state, and economic leader. The party and state cadres are winning the respect and affection of the masses, above all through their own practical, social work; they are winning this affection and respect through their energy and erudition, through the personal example they are setting, through their own behavior, avoiding anything that offends the morality of man.

Through all its inner life, the party sets an example of true socialist democracy, organically coordinating irrevocable rights with everlasting obligations. We are generally impressed by the fact that Konstantin Chernenko in his works frequently refers to Lenin. This, however, is not a demonstrative, cliche reference, but a deeply organic need stemming from the logic of conviction and from the coordination of correct deeds with the Lenin legacy. This need stems from Leninist work style and thought which inspires the Soviet party and state leader.

In the present review I will not dwell in greater detail on the international problems treated in Comrade Konstantin Chernenko's works. Their importance is determined by the great and decisive role played by the CPSU's foreign policy and the policy of the Soviet state in our contemporary world. I would like to point out that in presenting this policy to the world and in explaining it to the public the first Soviet state and party leader is putting down his own signature of irrefutable logic, combined with the well-known traditional consistency and tactfulness of an experienced statesman who relies upon the indestructible power of the Soviet state.

When reading the book "The People and the Party Are United," we see the majestic image of the Soviet Union and its glorious sense of responsiblity toward the world. The complexity of the present state of development of socialism lies in the fact that we must maintain the military balance with the forces of imperialism, without even for a moment weakening the internal perfection of socialist society. In this historical confrontation the future belongs to us, because in perfecting our economy and in raising the people's standards, in consolidating its internal forces, socialism is at the same time building up its military power. At the same time the military arms race to which the strategists of imperialism adhere with all their strength is being intensified and utterly exacerbated and the internal contradictions of capitalist society are growing.

Comrade Chernenko's reports and speeches paint a glorious picture of creative construction in the Soviet country. Gigantic programs of scientific--technical progress are being implemented, and programs for the improvement of the people's living standards, housing programs, programs for the processing of natural resources and for the education of the young generation have been mapped out. This is because Lenin's glorious party is at the head of this creative work; this is because the party and people of this country are united.

Editorial note: At the end of last year our press reported on an article by Konstantin Chernenko, entitled "At the Level of the Requirements of Developed Socialism." It was published by the journal KOMMUNIST and was devoted to the topical issues of the theory, strategy, and tactics of the CPSU. The article explains in a thorough and comprehensive manner the development of socialist society in the USSR. We have already received issued No 18 of the journal KOMMUNIST. We have seen that the article is published under the rubric: "Facing the 27th CPSU Congress." Because of the exceptional importance of the problems discussed in Comrade Chernenko's most recent work, we will inform our readers in greater detail about the contents of this article in the days to come.

VACLAVIC REPLACES DZUR AS DEFENSE MINISTER

LD111728 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, today relieved Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, of his post for serious medical reasons.

At the same time Gustav Husak sincerely thanked Comrade Dzur for his many years of active and purposeful work in the Czechoslovak People's Army in providing for the defense capability of the country.

By a decision the same day, President of the Republic Gustav Husak has appointed Colonel General Milan Vaclavik to be a minister of the federal government and has entrusted him with running the federal Ministry of National Defense.

The newly appointed minister took the oath prescribed by the constitutional law of the Czechoslovak federation in the presence of the president of the Republic today at Prague Castle. At the oath-taking ceremony Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and Frantisek Salda, head of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic, were present.

Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, was born on 31 March 1928 in Predmier, Zilina district. He trained as an engineering fitter and worked in this trade in the Povazske engineering works in Povazska Bystrica until 1949, when he began basic military service. From 1951 he has worked as a professional soldier. He has graduated from the Frunze Military Academy and the Military Academy of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces. He has also held a series of command and staff posts at all levels of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Since entering the CPCZ, he has worked actively in the Army party organization in various posts. He was a deputy of the local national committee and district national committee, and in 1981 he was elected a deputy of the Czech National Council. He holds the Order of Labor, the Order of the Red Star, distinctions for merit in defense of the country, and other state awards.

President of the Republic Gustav Husak today appointed Lieutenant General Jaroslav Klicha to the post of chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

COMMENT ON SHULTZ-GROMYKO NUCLEAR TALKS CONTINUES

'Difficult Path' Foreseen

LD121428 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Last week brought an event awaited by the people of the whole planet: the renewal of Soviet-American talks on arms limitation and disarmament. The regular commentary of the week prepared by Radek Wanke concerns the significance of the Geneva talks between the foreign ministers of both countries Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz:

The Italian paper L'UNITA, in its evaluation of the results of the 2-day talks between U.S. and USSR foreign ministers -- that is, the joint Soviet-American statement -- wrote that the world can at last breathe easy after being unable to do so for a long time. That sort of commentary was certainly not unique, particularly immediately after publication of the Soviet-American statement on the agreement to begin mutually linked talks about strategic nuclear weapons, medium-range nuclear weapons, and space weapons. To many everything appeared simple.

A direct path to nuclear disarmament appeared to be within reach, particularly after the statement by George Shultz at Tuesday night's press conference in Geneva that the aim of the United States is the total elimination of nuclear arms.

The following days showed, however, that although the path towards an end to the arms race and possibly beyond leads from Geneva, it will be a very difficult path. This was pointed out in Geneva before his departure for Moscow by Andrey Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister. He emphasized that so far only the first step has been made on this path, that true problems can be expected at the concrete talks. This will be the case, as was confirmed by the highest representatives of the United States in their own statements. On one hand President Ronald Reagan welcomed the result of the Geneva agreement; immediately after this, however, he practically negated the willingness of the United States to hold constructive talks. He resolutely refused to withdraw his so-called star wars program and again demanded from congress the means to continue the strategic MX missile program.

In Great Britain the President's adviser Robert McFarlane spoke in the same tone and Paul Nitze gave information on the course of the Geneva talks and how the United States see the forthcoming talks at the Brussels NATO center. He emphasized that the deployment of new American medium-range missiles will continue in the West European NATO countries. He found support for this standpoint at the subsequent Brussels session of a NATO special consultative group on missiles. The NATO group came to the conclusion that the Soviet Union was only forced to come to the negotiating table because of the installation of new American medium-range missiles in selected Western European countries. In other words the Soviet Union was allegedly forced to the talks from a position of strength. This claim fully corresponds to the decision of Ronald Reagan to change nothing in the present dangerous policy of the White House, ignoring the fact that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo at its Thursday session unanimously approved the conclusions of the Geneva meeting and emphasized: Quote, only if the arrived at agreement at the forthcoming talks is strictly adhered to in all its parts can realistic progress toward an end to the arms race, the removal of the threat of nuclear war and finally the liquidation of nuclear arms be secured, unquote.

Of course, the agreement was reached thanks to the constructive approach of the Soviet side, which finally gave up all its preconditions. This, however, does not give the other side the right to take such steps as could endanger the coming Soviet-American talks, such as continuing to escalate rearmament. The danger threatening the promisingly begun dialogue of both superpowers has also been noticed by the politicians of some advanced capitalist and developing countries. The highest representatives of Greece, Mexico, Argentina, Tanzania, Sweden, and India, who last year had already come up with an initiative for talks on nuclear disarmament, will meet in the Indian city of New Delhi toward the end of this month. They will discuss further initiatives in the area of nuclear disarmament. It is expected that they will also publish a new declaration calling for worldwide disarmament and expressing support for the renewal of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States. A conference with a similar aim in Athens is intended to follow from the Delhi meeting, and a number of other political personalities will be taking part: Willi Brandt, former West German chancellor, chairman of the SPD, and Socialist International president; this year's South African Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu; and others have been mentioned. From this it can be seen that the world is not indifferent to the fate of the Soviet-American talks now in preparation, that there are forces in the West which wish to contribute to the success of these talks, and that is the best approach there is to the results of the Geneva talks between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz.

The Soviet-American statement and agreement to begin talks is itself only a first step on the long and complicated path to nuclear disarmament.

Talks Viewed Cautiously

AU111335 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jan 85 p 7

[Article by Bohuslav Borovicka, RUDE PRAVO special correspondent in Geneva, in the "Note" column: "On the Way to a Dialogue"]

[Text] The agreement at which the USSR and United States arrived after 2 days of intensive talks by their foreign ministers in Geneva has generally been viewed favorably. As has emerged from the final joint statement, Soviet-American negotiations will be organized, the aim of which will be to arrive at an effective agreement preventing the militarization of outer space, the gradual reduction of all nuclear weapons, and the strengthening of strategic stability.

In their final statements, the two ministers pointed to the complexity of the Geneva talks, in which the differing views of the two sides cropped up. In contrast to the clearly formulated stance of the USSR, the United States came to Geneva with an evasive stance, especially as regards the issue of space weapons. In the end even U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz was forced to admit at a press conference held at the end of the talks that it was due to the efforts of the Soviet side that the joint statement included a clearly formulated stance on these particularly important questions.

An undoubtedly positive step on the path to a new Soviet-American dialogue was taken in Geneva. It is, however, only an initial step in relation to the tasks to which one will have to find a common and truly effective solution in the course of the upcoming negotiations. In his final statement, A. Gromyko said that the USSR realizes its responsibility and is prepared to walk its part of the road toward resolving these complex problems. Success will depend on whether the United States keeps its word and approaches the negotiations responsibly and constructively. In recent years, unfortunately, that has happened rarely. Whether the process just initiated in Geneva will be successful will be determined only by the negotiations themselves.

SIGNS OF CHANGE IN EAST-WEST RELATIONS VIEWED

LD131433 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] During the present exceptionally cold weather we are all paying great attention to any sign in the weather reports promising at least some change in the cold front. All those concerned about the possible consequences of a much more lasting freeze in international relations are observing signs of change and breakthroughs in the political news. In this direction last week brought several encouraging and hopeful signs. It seems to me and others that the results of the Geneva talks between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and United States, Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz, considerably exceeded expectations and opened the way for new talks, which with goodwill on both sides could prevent the militarization of space and achieve a considerable reduction of nuclear arsenals.

The Soviet-American trade talks, which took place in Moscow virtually parallel to the talks in Geneva, could be considered a sort of breakthrough in the hitherto frosty atmosphere of tense and nervous relations between the two superpowers.

They were the first such talks in the last 6 years and enabled not only a comprehensive evaluation of the present state of trade relations to take place, but at the same time made possible an open discussion of the possibility of overcoming the obstacles created in this sphere by the current Washington policy of embargoes and sanctions. The talks unequivocally confirmed both broad prerequisites for the development of bilaterally favorable cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual tolerance, and also the correctness of the Soviet understanding of international cooperation as it relates to peaceful coexistence. In this the change in Soviet-American trade relations to date, a change for the better, can decisively melt much of the frost in the political climate.

Another direct sign of change, also for the better, was contained in the 10 January Parliament speech of the British minister of state for foreign affairs. He said the British Government is considering agreeing to include British nuclear forces in the total ratio of forces in Europe under certain conditions, that is, if as a result of the Soviet-American talks a significant reduction of nuclear arms takes place.

This is something the British Government has decisively and a priori rejected to date and which has thus considerably complicated all talks up to this point on the nuclear demilitarization of Europe.

Of a much more unequivocal nature in this series of signs of an international change for the better is the new concept of national defense approved on 8 January by the Supreme Council of National Defense of Greece. This concept, the first for a NATO member-country, designates Turkey as the main threat to the liberty and independence of Greece. Turkey is not a Warsaw Pact country but another member of NATO itself. This new concept, it is true, does not change the present strategic situation in the Balkans in any way because the American and NATO bases and military means have not yet been withdrawn from Greece, but the very fact that such a policy has been adopted is of significance in the given situation. It is a breakthrough in one bewitching phenomenon of the West's arms race, the argument that the West's arms buildup is in response to the communist or Eastern threat. At last someone was brave enough, like the young hero of the well-known story by Hans Christian Andersen, to shout that the emperor has no clothes. Yes, the so-called Soviet threat is an evil invention intended to chase the naughty little sheep back into the pen, a scarecrow intended to make possible ill-fated preparations for war in the name of peace and defense, a scarecrow serving to promote the interests of grasping foreign superpowers. In reality the danger lies elsewhere. Tearing the cloak from this scarecrow and thus enabling everyone to see the straw of which it is made improves considerably the ability of nations to sensibly evaluate the present reality and thus also increases the chances for success of the disarmament efforts of nations.

Despite these favorable signs of a possible change for the better in the international atmosphere there is certainly no reason for excessive optimism, and even less for light-hearted satisfaction and illusions. This is precisely because we have only signs, even signs that conflict with each other, and the favorable signs will require much time and effort to become reality. This is particularly clear in the most significant event of the week, the Geneva talks between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States. It is true that if it is possible, despite the present highly tense situation and considering the negative attitudes of Washington, to reach an agreement to begin new disarmament talks about space weapons, strategic means and medium-range missiles, and to resolve problems connected with this, even with the aim of averting the arms race in space, stopping the arms race on earth, limiting and reducing the number of nuclear weapons, and strengthening strategic stability in such a way as to make this whole process end with a general and total liquidation of nuclear arms, then a significant victory for the idea of peace has been achieved and a clear sign has been given of the possibility of a change for the better in the current international situation.

It must not be forgotten, however, under what circumstances Washington undertook the agreement to again hold disarmament talks. Washington agreed to talks because it could no longer ignore the increasingly favorable world reaction to the continual Soviet peace initiatives, because it needed to rehabilitate itself in the eyes of the international public after causing the breakdown of the previous talks on strategic weapons and on the nuclear demilitarization of Europe, because it could not ignore the opposition of even its own allies to its plans for the militarization of space, and because it finally had to consider the public opinion of its own country, starting with the requirement of the Senate that the talks with the Soviet Union be based on sense and flexibility and ending with the joint appeal of the 20 biggest American trade unions and scientific and religious organizations for an agreement with the Soviet Union on disarmament. Under such circumstances it is not unjustified to assume that the constructive attitude of the American negotiators in Geneva was more out of necessity, or at least the result of the temporary defensive position of the government hawks.

In any case it is clear that the positive results from Geneva are not to the liking of many in Washington. This is the only way to explain why there was a television demonstration of American space laser gun tests precisely at the time of the Geneva talks, why Secretary Shultz and President Reagan himself now repeatedly emphasize that regardless of the new talks the development of space weapons will continue, why the Pentagon chief secretary Weinberger and even Secretary Shultz are urging Congress not to limit introduction of the new strategic nuclear MX missile system, and why Washington repeats in every way possible that arming, the deployment of new offensive systems, and the stockpiling of chemical weapons will continue until the relevant agreement has been reached. This can be seen by noting Washington's evasive tactics to date. Agreement will not be reached so long as we need to arm, deploy and stockpile means for a first strike.

(?It may be said) that even though the numerous signs of improvement in the international atmosphere we noted last week justify a certain sober optimism, a truly fundamental change is still very far away and will require much ti[illegible] and effort before the promises and signs can become reality. But if one wants to go somewhere one must set out in that direction first. That is what happened this week.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV CONTINUES ECONOMIC TALKS

Received by Strougal

LD111635 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Hrzan Palace in Prague today Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee.

The two officials expressed satisfaction with the growth in economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, and stressed that it is necessary to seek purposefully additional ways and opportunities for increasing this cooperation. They also discussed certain specific areas of economic cooperation for the years 1986-90, in which they envisage increased production cooperation and specialization, and increased growth in mutual trade, thus increasing the range of goods offered on the internal market.

Received by Fekes

LD111828 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today met with Nikolay Baybakov.

Comrade Baybakov is chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee and heads the Soviet delegation at the current session of the CEMA Planning Committee. Both representatives exchanged experiences on implementing the conclusions of the economic summit conference of CEMA member-states. They discussed the coordination of national economic plans for 1986 and 1990 and preparations of the long-term program of economic and research and development cooperation up to the year 2000. They praised the development of cooperation and specialization between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

BENO-LED CPCZ GROUP ATTENDS AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY

Departs 7 Jan

LD072134 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Prague Jan 7 (CTK) -- A delegation of Czechoslovak Communist Party led by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the party's Central Committee, left for Afghanistan today to attend the ceremonies marking the 20th anniversary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party.

Agreement on Relations Signed

LD121423 Prague CTK in English 1319 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul Jan 12 (CTK correspondent) -- The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan signed here today an agreement specifying their forms of contacts in the next two years.

The document was signed by Czechoslovak Communist Party Secretary Mikulas Beno and Mahmud Barialay, Politburo alternate member and secretary of the Afghan party's Central Committee.

A delegation of the Czechoslovak party led by Mikulas Beno, attending the 20th anniversary celebrations of the Afghan party, visited today the Afghan transport enterprise Afsotr. The enterprise, built with Soviet assistance in 1976, is one of the largest goods and freight transporters in Afghanistan with its stock of almost 600 heavy lorries.

Mikulas Beno told a meeting of workers that Socialist Czechoslovakia will continue to give all-round support and assistance to the brave struggle of Democratic Afghanistan for freedom and progress.

Returns Home 12 Jan

LD121743 Prague CTK in English 1634 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul Jan 12 (CTK correspondent) -- A Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation, led by Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno, ended today a four-day visit to Afghanistan and left here for home.

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Czechoslovak delegation attended the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the party here.

CPCZ CONGRATULATES AFGHAN PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU112157 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jan 85 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "Telegram to Afghanistan"]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a congratulatory telegram to the People's Democratic Party of Afghistan (PDPA) on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of its founding.

The telegram says, among other things, that since its inception the PDPA has stood at the head of the broad masses in the struggle for national independence, democracy, and the happy future of the Afghan people. The historical victory which the Afghan people achieved under the PDPA leadership after a long struggle for the liberation from the yoke of social and nationality oppression in April 1978, has opened a new chapter in the history of Afghanistan.

Czechoslovak Communists sincerely rejoice over the successes the PDPA has been achieving in building a new society and in defending revolutionary achievements against the attacks of imperialism and its reactionary helpers.

The telegram also expresses the conviction that the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the PDPA will continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of the people of the two countries.

In conclusion, the CPCZ Central Committee wishes the PDPA Central Committee on the occasion of the important anniversary many successes in the fulfillment of the noble goals of the national democratic revolution, in the struggle for the prosperity of Afghanistan, and in the interests of peace and progress in the world.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NICARAGUA

LD132110 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] The official Czechoslovak delegation which took part in the ceremonial inauguration of Daniel Ortega as president of the Republic of Nicaragua returned to Prague from Managua today. The delegation was headed by Federal Deputy Premier Karol Laco.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION TARGETS OVERFULFILLED

AU111438 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jan 85 p 2

["RN"-signed report: "The Results of Animal Production"]

[Summary] The state plan of the procurement of animals for slaughter was fulfilled in the CSSR in 1984 by 106.6 percent. Compared with 1983, farmers delivered 65,397 more metric tons of animals.

The state plan for milk procurement was fulfillment by 108.9 percent, and for eggs by 108.3 percent. Compared with 1983, farmers exceeded the planned deliveries of milk by 217 million liters, and deliveries of eggs by 120 million.

According to preliminary data, last year's meat consumption was on a par with 1983.

HONECKER, RAU DISCUSS EXPANSION OF FRG-GDR TIES

LD111449 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1321 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Johannes Rau, North Rhine-Westphalia minister-president and SPD deputy chairman. Minister-President Rau has been on a visit to the GDR since Wednesday.

In the meeting, which took place in a friendly and frank atmopshere, Erich Honecker outlined the GDR's peace policy, as reaffirmed at the ninth SED Central Committee session. He pointed out that the GDR is doing everything possible to permanently safeguard peace. It supports all those who want peace and peaceful coexistence, and is in favor of a world-wide coalition of reason and realism and of a meaningful results-oriented dialogue.

Erich Honecker said that we see the Geneva meeting between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States and its outcome, the agreement reached on the content and aims of completely new negotiations on the whole range of questions affecting nuclear and space weapons, as a positive step. A start was made, which, even if the path is difficult, must and should lead to a limitation and reduction of arms, with the ultimate goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons. The prevention of the arms race in outer space and ending it on earth, Erich Honecker stressed, is of vital importance for mankind.

Precisely because of the current complex international situation, it is now more important than ever for the two German states to work actively for peace, disarmament, and detente. The GDR, Erich Honecker, stressed, is in favor of permament, peaceful relations between the GDR and the FRG. By proceeding realistically and on the basis of the Basic Treaty, that which has been achieved can be retained and augmented. However, vociferous statements in the FRG which again call into question the postwar order in Europe give rise to fears that forces are gaining the upper hand in the FRG which want to impose changes in Ostpolitik.

Minister-President Rau agreed with Erich Honecker that everything must be undertaken to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil. The Geneva results were encouraging for countering the danger of war and ending the arms race. Johannes Rau referred to the significance of a security partnership between East and West for the preservation of peace. He spoke in favor of expanding relations between the two German states in line with the Basic Treaty.

Their talk was attended by: Herbert Haeber, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Secretary of State Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the Office of the State Council Chairman, and Ambassador Karl Seidel, head of the FRG epartment in the GDR Foreign Ministry. Minister-President Rau was accompanied by Secretary of State Dr Klaus-Dieter Leister, chief of the State Chancery in North Rhine-Westphalia, and Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's permanent Mission in the GDR.

[Hamburg DPA in German at 1415 GMT on 11 January adds: "Following the Soviet-American agreement on negotiations about arms control, the premier of North Phine-West phalia, Johannes Rau (SPD), considers that the time is right for the intensification of relations between the two German states. After talks lasting a good hour with the GDR head of state and party, Erich Honecker, Rau said on Friday to journalists in East Berlin that in his opinion everything should be done to achieve such an intensification in the interest of the people.

["Rau, who was on a 3-day official information visit to the GDR, said that he also referred to questions of opportunities for travel, youth exchange, trade, and cultural relations, as well as humanitarian problems. On such a journey there is always a series of humanitarian questions to be raised, and he believes that he was able to help 'in one case or another,' Rau said."]

FRG Envoy Holds Dinner for Rau

LD111827 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jan (ADN) -- The head of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany in the GDR, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, gave a dinner on Friday for the minister-president of the FRG Land North Rhine-Westphalia, Johannes Rau, who is on a visit to the GDR. Taking part on the GDR side were Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management; Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church questions, and other personages.

Johannes Rau will attend a concert this evening in the Berlin Schauspielhaus. The FRG politician will end his stay in the GDR on Saturday.

SCHUERER, USSR'S BAYBAKOV DISCUSS ECONOMIC PLANS

LD121333 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1133 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jan (ADN) -- Delegations from the GDR and the USSR met today to discuss the coordination of the two countries' economic plans for the period 1986-90. They were led by the deputy premiers and chairman of the planning commissions of the two countries, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Nikolay Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee.

The discussions focus on the treatment of complex tasks and plans, stretching far into the future, for cooperation in science, technology, and production up to the year 1990 and beyond. The joint efforts are directed primarily at the solution of key economic questions. This includes the comprehensive intensification of social production to the benefit of both peoples. Increasing significance is attached to greater economic efficiency as a result of the introduction of new products and technologies into production on the basis of the increased effectiveness of scientific and technological progress. The plan coordination is also creating fundamental preconditions for annually increasing trade.

LEADERS ATTEND BERLIN WORKERS' RALLY 13 JAN

Honecker Leads Procession

LD131230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0837 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Berlin, 13 Jan (ADN) -- The working people honored the revolutionary legacy of the workers' leaders Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, who were murdered by the forces of reaction, with a militant rally for socialism and peace on 13 January.

Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership marched at the head of the procession. They were cordially welcomed with applause and cheers by the Berliners along the route to the memorial to the socialist in Friedrichsfelde.

Jarowinsky Addresses Rally

DW131047 East Berlin Television Service in German 0836 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Speech by Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, at a militant rally at the Socialists' Memorial in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg -- live]

[Text] Dear Berliners, dear comrades and friends: It is the 66th anniversary of German reaction's cowardly and beastly murder of the unforgotten heroes of the people, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. The watchdogs of counterrevolution committed this shameful bloody deed because of their panicky fear of the leaders of the newly established KPD, of the people's tribunals of a new age, of the advocates of the ideas of the Red October Revolution, and of the fighters for the victory of the socialist revolution on German soil.

Since that time, the working people of Berlin have commemorated the founders of the KPD at powerful militant demonstrations and have demonstrated their will to honorably fulfill the heritage of Karl and Rosa. We feel especially committed to this heritage in the 40th year following the historic victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people by the glorious Soviet Army, the main force of the anti-Hitler coalition, in the 40th year after the end of the war that claimed the most victims in the history of mankind.

Year after year, we sing at our traditional demonstration the militant song of the workers class written in 1919: We have made an oath to Karl Liebknecht; we extend our hand to Rosa Luxemburg. With this song that is full of determination and motivated by the courage and strength of their great ideals, German communists and revolutionary workers entered the struggle against German imperialism and the beginnings of fascism. Year after year, Karl Liebknecht's call is remembered: Fight despite everything! These inspiring words of unshakable optimism in victory became the militant slogan of the KPD headed by Ernst Thaelmann; they became the torch of the heroes of antifascist resistance, who fearlessly risked their lives for a happy socialist future for the people.

With this militant optimism of victory, we promise again today that we will strengthen and protect even more the socialist fatherland that was created in their spirit with great achievements for the benefit of the people and for peace.

Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg enthusiastically welcomed the historic victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution as the beginning of a new epoch in the development of mankind. Rosa Luxemburg said that Lenin's party was the only party that really understood the dictates and duties of a truly revolutionary party that ensured the continuation of the revolution under the slogan: All power to the proletariat and the peasants.

Through our inseparable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and its Communist Party today we are fulfilling this early expression of belief in the party of the Bolsheviks and in developing Soviet power.

What demonstrates this more clearly than the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, or the great common cooperation program up to the year 2000 that we begin actively implementing this year? Our appeal that was just published says that together with everyone who supports peace, understanding among the people, social progress, and humanity, our people will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people from Nazi rule. The forthcoming anniversary is cause for us to emphasize and strengthen the fraternal cooperation between the SED and the CPSU and between our states and peoples.

In doing this, Comrade Erich Honecker stressed, we continue to follow Thaelmann's militant tradition that remains current today; the tradition that the approach to Lenin's party and the Soviet Union is the touchstone for revolutionary thought and action, and provides the standard for a class attitude in the struggle for peace and social progress.

When the Soviet Army's victory created the opportunity for a basic change for our people, the working people, under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard and loyal to the antifascist resistance fight, firmly took advantage of this historic opportunity. We have achieved what was denied to the people of the German November revolution and what Karl, Rosa, Ernst Thaelmann, and the fighters and the antifascist resistance movement were not able to achieve under the balance of forces at the time. By building the worker-peasant power on German soil, a final line was irrevocably drawn through the reactionary past. Thus, the founding of the GDR became a turning point in the history of the German people and of Europe as well.

The GDR arose from the ruins of War War II to become a truly peaceful state. As outlined by the SED's program, we are successfully, steadfastly, and persistently building a developed socialist society to the benefit of the people and the happiness of mankind. Because they [as heard] wanted to achieve peace with all their strength, their fight was directed at the main enemy of the German people -- aggressive and warmongering German imperialism. Following the call of August Bebel not to provide this system with a single man or a single penny, on 2 December 1914 Reichstag Deputy Karl Liebknecht rejected war credits. His words "Down with the war," which he expressed on 1 May 1916 to the masses on Potsdamer Platz, became the symbol for a persistent fight for peace.

Fully in keeping with this tradition, Ernst Thaelmann, the leader of the KPD, warned the people by saying: Whoever votes for Hitler, votes for war. As in the past when there was the danger of war and the communists called on the masses to fight for peace, the countries of the communist community are in a vanguard of the struggle to save mankind from nuclear death. Erich Honecker has stressed that based on our historical experiences and the situation in central Europe along the dividing line between the two military alliances, the socialist GDR feels particularly committed to do everything possible to prevent a nuclear inferno. As is known, our serious warning about avoiding a dangerous new arms race and our warning that more weapons create less rather than more security, have been ignored. The United States and NATO continue their intensified armament programs aimed at military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community of states, as exemplified by the star wars project.

Therefore, we greatly appreciate the results of the Geneva talks as a positive first step toward a dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States to ensure world peace, the vital issue facing mankind. We hope and wish that constructive negotiations will begin immediately and that serious and substantial agreements will be achieved.

Fully in line with the comprehensive as well as radical solutions proposed by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, we say with great determination at today's powerful rally: No to the militarization of space by the United States; the arms race must be prevented in space and brought to an end on earth. The current task of freezing all nuclear weapons, and the great aim of completely banning and eventually eliminating all nuclear weapons remain on the agenda. Ensuring a military balance and strengthening strategic stability remain decisive questions.

Together with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states, the GDR will continue in the future to make an active contribution to the implementation of the socialist states' peace policy and to achieving a turn for the better in international relations. It is in the vital interests of all peoples to mobilize the world public to conduct an intensive dialogue with all forces that are prepared to achieve understanding, and to create an international coalition of reason and realism against the inhumane policy of armament and confrontation pursued by the most aggressive imperialist circles.

The removal of the danger of a nuclear inferno is a goal worth fighting for and fully corresponds to the heritage of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. We are and will remain loyal to the oath given by the German antifascists, which we renewed when we founded our state: May war never again emanate from German soil.

We stress again that today, as during the past 4 decades, the revanchists and the reactionaries will fail to achieve success in the future and will experience a clear defeat. We will remain vigilant and will always live up to our historical responsibility. The European borders are inviolable and will remain so.

Comrades, immediately after the cowardly murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, their comrades in the struggle swore that following the liberation of the proletariat, a dignified memorial would be built for our fallen fighters. After more than 35 years of existence and successful development, the GDR demonstrates that the socialist German worker-peasant state has implemented what Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Ernst Thaelmann, and the brave antifascists risked their lives for in prisons, concentration camps, and international brigades, and in illegal groups and as emigrants. The GDR has implemented what generations of honest Germans were dreaming of.

Our country's political stability, economic dynamics, and permanently growing international authority have today become a decisive factor for peace in Europe. Our socialist state will experience further comprehensive strengthening. Ours is a state that provides social security and safety to its citizens, secures for them a constantly increasing living standard, guarantees them a high degree of education and culture as well as comprehensive human dignity and humanism.

The citizens of our state know that their deeds have always served and now serve especially the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace. What demonstrates this more clearly than the creative atmosphere of the preparations for the 11th SED Congress, the many competition initiatives, and the good mood in our country? That is a guarantee that we will continue to persistently implement the proven course of the main task and all of its economic and social policies.

Dear Berliners, in his famous speech from the balcony of the Berlin Palace on 9 November 1918, Karl Liebknecht stated the following: We must engage all our forces to develop the government of workers and soldiers and to create a new state order of the proletariat -- an order of peace, happiness, and freedom.

The heritage that was left for us by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg is today in good and strong hands in the GDR. Borne by the revolutionary ideas of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, we proceed confidently to strengthen and protect socialism and peace. All classes and social strata of our people are advancing together toward the 11th SED Congress with activity and optimism. [applause]

AGRICULTURAL MEETING HELD IN LEIPZIG 9-11 JAN

Felfe Delivers Address

AU112145 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jan 85 p 3

[Excerpts] Leipzig -- The further implementation of the economic strategy of the 10th party congress in agriculture is the main topic at a central conference of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR Council of Ministers, which opened on 9 January on the premises of the AGRA exhibition in Liepzig-Markkleeberg. Some 1,343 LPG chairmen, state farm directors, chairmen of cooperation councils, secretaries of SED bezirk and kreis leaderships, deputy chairmen of the bezirk and kreis councils, scientists, representatives of the friendly parties, the FDGB, the FDJ, the Peasants Mutual Aid Association, the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders, and leaders of other organizations are deliberating until Friday on new initiatives for the preparation of the 11th SED Congress.

The participants cordially welcomed Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Margarete Mueller, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and head of the Friedland Agro-industrial Association; Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, chairman of the Democratic Peasant Party of Germany and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Walter Halbritter, minister and head of the Price Office; Bruno Lietz, minister of agriculture, forestry and the food industry; Horst Schuhmann, first secretary of the SED Leipzig Bezirk leadership; Prof Dr Erich Ruebensam, president of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences; Fritz Dallmann, chairman of the Central Executive of the Peasants Mutual Aid Association, as well as other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee.

Werner Felfe, who delivered the report, conveyed the gratitude of the SED Central Committee and of its general secretary, Erich Honecker, for the creative work of the cooperative farmers and peasants in 1984.

At the ninth Central Committee session Erich Honecker very urgently expressed the serious concern of our citizens and all peace-loving people over the threatening policy of the U.S. Administration. The deployment of the new missiles in Western Europe has brought more missiles but not more security. As far as the GDR and its citizens are concerned, we, in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, are doing everything to avert the most serious threat to peace since the end of World War II and preserve our planet from a nuclear war.

It is necessary to make every individual aware of what depends on his daily good work and of the fact why the period we are facing, the 1985 economic plan, places higher demands on our party and every working man to be able to consistently continue the policy directed at preserving peace and at the well-being of the people.

At the ninth Central Committee meeting Erich Honecker stressed that the LPG and the state farms are becoming more and more skillful at mastering the intensification of better quality plant and animal production, that is, they are using it in a more complex way and are paying more and more attention to quality. It was also possible to apply scientific-technological progress and the best experiences extensively and with greater economic effect. Conscientious work with the plot- and stable-related highest yield concepts or highest performance concepts made a decisive contribution here.

Plant production has priority in the further comprehensive intensification of our agriculture. The performance development of the entire branch and thus its contribution to national economic growth mainly depend on plant production. The key element here is the increase and stabilization of yields in all crops, for this ultimately guarantees a high level in animal production and an increasing supply of fodder from domestic sources.

For 1985 a gross plant production of 46.3 decitonnes of grain units per hectare of agricultural land is planned. Compared with the average value for 1981 to 1984 that means 2.4 decitonnes more. In socialist competition the main aim is to add another 0.5 decitonne of grain units per hectare of agricultural land.

The good results of last year's grain harvest are above all due to the fact that the cooperative peasants and workers are better and better mastering the intensification and production processes and are making more purposeful use of scientific-technological developments in order to increase yields and efficiency. The fact that the chemical industry made more fungicides available also had a favorable effect on grain yields.

Conference Closes

LD111917 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] In Markkleeberg the central conference on tasks in agriculture in the GDR ended today. At its conclusion Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, expressed the certainty that the cooperative farmers and all the other workers in this sector had at their disposal all the means to reliably fulfill the demanding tasks adopted at the 9th Central Committee session.

There must be an assessment in all spheres about which new paths should be taken to increase yields and performance. Competition should be conducted in public in order to fulfill and systematically overfulfill the plan day by day. Werner Felfe stressed the fact that in the current severe wintry conditions, this calls for particular attention. Already there should be thorough preparation for spring tilling so that a favorable timetable in terms of agricultural technology can be adhered to.

DANISH RELATIONS ASSESSED AT BERLIN TALKS

LD112039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1822 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jan (ADN) -- Bilateral relations between the GDR and Denmark are developing consistently to mutual advantage and have reached a sound level. GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and Peter Pedersen Dyvig, head of the Political Department in the Danish Foreign Ministry and deputy state secretary, agreed in reaching this assessment in talks in Berlin today.

Both politicians spoke in favor of continuing political dialogue at all levels. They stressed that the development of good-neighborly relations between the two countries contributes to strengthening trust between East and West and thereby to securing peace.

During the exchange of views, Oskar Fischer outlined the attitude and policy of the GDR toward removing tensions and improving the international situation. Both politicians confirm that ending the arms race and the transition to concrete steps toward disarmament deserve the highest priority. In this connection they welcome the agreement reached a few days ago in Geneva between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States about the commencement of new negotiations on the total range of space and nuclear weapons.

Deputy State Secretary Peter Pedersen Dyvig is in Berlin for political consultations on bilateral cooperation and topical international questions, at the invitation of the GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier. The talks were held in a frank and businesslike atmosphere.

NORWEGIAN EDUCATION MINISTER RECEIVED FOR TALKS

AU091319 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jan 85 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday 7 January Margot Honecker, GDR minister of education, received for a talk Kjell Magne Bondevik, minister of church and education of the Kingdom of Norway. Both ministers reported on the present level and the tasks of the education sector in their countries. They stressed the usefulness of the exchange of experiences and cooperation in the field of education despite different social systems and ideologies.

NEPSZABADSAG ON GENEVA TALKS, FUTURE PROSPECTS

AU111707 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Janos Elek: "After Geneva, Before New Negotiations"]

[Text] The new year has started with new possibilities. The meeting between the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers in Geneva ended with success. Following 2 days, four rounds, and almost 15 hours of tough diplomatic battling, a joint communique emerged which opens the way for new arms limitation negotiations. The task of these negotiations will be to create efficient agreements on preventing the arms race in space, halting it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and strengthening the strategic balance. Both sides agreed that the final goal of the negotiations should be the complete elimination of nuclear arms. As to where and when the delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States will meet again, there is no answer yet; the two sides will decide on this within the month. They have already agreed, however, on the need to discuss and solve the interrelated group of questions on space arms and strategic and intermediate-range nuclear arms simultaneously, in their complex relationship. For this purpose, each side will prepare a delegation composed of three groups.

Against Space Armament

It was not and could not be the goal of the 2 days in Geneva to solve the serious issues of armament. Gromyko and Shultz met in the Swiss town to create the framework for a new, and it is hoped successful, round of talks. Given the strongly deteriorated Soviet-U.S. relations of recent years, it was impossible to expect more than that. The first step was taken in Geneva, but the road to genuine agreements, to actual arms limitation results, is still very long. The foreign ministers' meeting has brought progress but not a sensational event, a Soviet expert declared last night. What it has brought, however, is not a small thing: The next round is not destined to focus on possible negotiations; it can start the probably time-consuming work to reach concrete results.

For the time being, agreement can be hoped for only on the goals; on many issues the position of the two sides is still very different, often contradictory. On one of the key issues in Geneva, the banning of space arms, Shultz found it necessary to emphasize even after the meeting that the Soviet and U.S. views are far apart. This is indeed a mild statement when compared to the fact that previously several leading U.S. politicians, among them the President himself, tried to take this problem out of the Geneva talks, thereby threatening the meeting with failure even before it began.

First for a long time the U.S. President wished to avoid having the talks influence the implementation of his conceptions which he first made known on 23 March 1983 -- the so-called strategic defense initiative plan, which has been known since under the name "star wars." The essence of this is the deployment in space of a weapons system which would supposedly be able to destroy any missile directed at a U.S. target while it is still in the starting or initial phase of its flight. The plan, which presupposes a Soviet intention to attack, would upset the entire current security system and would extremely increase the danger of war. Hitherto both sides could start from the premise that, following any attack, each would still have sufficient means left to destroy the other. In other words, the possibility of counterattack is the guarantee that neither side will attack the other first because in doing so it would expose itself to a devastating response. The SALT I agreement, which provided for the limitation of both sides' defense capability, was built on this principle.

"Reagan's dream of perfect defense could shatter the hopes for arms limitation," even Western analysts wrote at that time. If this plan, whose technical feasibility is far from certain, were carried out, it would place the U.S. leadership in a situation where it could decide on a possible attack without fear of a counterattack. All this would fundamentally change the current military balance, something that the Soviet Union cannot accept because this would mean a threat to its own security and at the same time a U.S. superiority in power and possible means for blackmail. The "star wars" plan is an attempt to place a disarmed Soviet Union under a U.S. nuclear threat, commented the Soviet side.

All this would necessarily and forcibly lead the Soviet Union to work out its own effective means and to restore the balance once again. There is no doubt that the Soviet Union will do this if necessary, although it does not wish to allocate its financial means for this purpose. At the same time, Moscow has repeatedly stressed that it will do its utmost to block this new, most dangerous phase of the arms race since World War II. Stockpiling of arms has never increased, but rather decreased world security, the Soviet side repeatedly stressed.

Last year the Soviet Union proposed to the United States that they discuss and agree on preventing the militarization of space. Within the Washington leadership at that time, the upper hand was held by the Pentagon, that is Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's ideas, which maintain that the most important thing is to achieve a U.S. military-technological auperiority and that no compromise must be made in favor of any agreement. This pushed the more reasonable voices of those urging negotiations into the background. Therefore, the U.S. answer at that time aimed not at the prevention of space armament but only at a certain regulation of the militarization of space; this answer was unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

U.S. Interest Too

The Soviet side has been striving ever since to convince the U.S. leadership that safeguarding peace, along with long-term U.S. interests, call for the prevention of a new, dangerous round of the arms race and the joint blocking of the militarization of space now, when it is still possible. Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet leaders have repeatedly stressed that the issues of space armament and other nuclear arms are closely related. The announcement of the Geneva meeting also spoke of the complete circle of interrelated issues of space weapons and other nuclear means. In spite of this, prior to the foreign ministers' talks, Washington repeatedly declared that it wished to speak only generally or not at all about the issue of avoiding the militarization of space.

Behind this, of course, is also the fact that the Pentagon has already signed 10 contracts with the arms manufacturers for the supply of the military space program elements. In addition, the Defense Department has started the secret military training of a 27-member astronaut group and the organization of a command that would guide the space weapons. We have also learned that in the coming 4 years, 16 top-secret space shuttle flights are planned wholly for military purposes. The first such flight of the Discovery is due in 2 weeks. Although these are only preliminary steps and the space armament plans have not yet gone beyond the research laboratory, these signs nevertheless force the Soviet leadership to be justifiably cautious.

"It is possible to arrive at a useful agreement with the Soviets. It is also possible to stick to the 'star wars' plan. However, it is completely impossible to do both at the same time," writes the respected U.S. group of authors, which includes George Kennan, expert in Soviet affairs; McGeorge Bundy, national security advisor to Kennedy and Johnson; Robert McNamara, defense secretary of both presidents; and Gerald Schmidt, an inner circle man of both Nixon and Ford, in the latest edition of FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The article concludes: As long as the Soviet Union is forced to start from the premise that the United States is striving for a comprehensive missile defense system, it can hardly show readiness to reduce the number of its own offensive missiles, as demanded by Washington. On the contrary, it can be forced to increase the number of its missiles. Several U.S. politicians have recognized that all those hopes that the West could corner the Soviet Union with the aid of U.S. technology have proved delusive.

They are not enthusiastic about the U.S. plan in Western Europe, either. The Swiss TAGESANZEIGER writes that quite a few elements of the Soviet position are similar to the anxieties of Western European governments. France, and to a lesser exetent several other Western European states, fear that the plan, which is now in its research phase, will begin and may lead to the deployment of new weapons. French President Mitterrand has so far been the most decisive when he called Reagan's conception exaggerated armament, and unequivocally rejected it.

The U.S. space armament plan is no less dangerous following Geneva than it was before it. The U.S. Administration has not yet renounced it. At the same time, the goal of both sides, according to the joint communique, is to avoid the militarization of space. One of the most important tasks of the negotiations after Geneva will be to come to a reliable and successful agreement on the basis of general targets. This is also true to the strategic and intermediate-range nuclear arms, the limitation and eventual reduction of which have not been achieved as yet. "We are talking about issues which concern fundamental security interests and are technically difficult to solve. The issue of arms limitation, however, actually depends on political and not military-technological factors," said Georgiy Arbatov, the famous Soviet-U.S. expert. "The most important thing is that both sides recognize that the space and nuclear arms race constitute the greatest danger on our planet," declared the Soviet spokesman following the Geneva talks. Irrespective of ideological and political differences, we live on the same planet. The danger of a nuclear war, the prevention of which is a common task, threatens both countries and the entire world.

Two Possible Ways

It is obvious, and this was also stressed by the Soviet side, that either confrontation will persist, along with all its consequences, or there will be a return to normal relations between countries of different social systems.

There has been no change yet in the international situation. The Soviet Union has repeatedly declared that it is ready for this and will do everything on its part to bring about a change. For successful negotiations, however, there is need for the will and readiness for compromise of both sides; for the observance of the principles of equality and equal security.

The Hungarian public is also expecting this and hopes that the possibility created in Geneva will lead to the reduction of tension and the restoration of detente.

MARJAI, IRAQI OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

LD111125 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 11 (MTI) — The 10th session of the Hungarian-Iraq standing Committee for economic cooperation was held in Baghdad on January 8-10, with Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade, co-chairmen of the committee, in the chair.

Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister, received the head of the Hungarian delegation, who held talks with Subhi Yasin Khudayr, minister of industry and minerals, and other senior officials.

In the course of talks the parties gave briefs on the state of their countries respectively and discussed the development of bilateral economic relations. It was stated that since the last committee session Hungarian enterprises have successfully taken part in the implementation of Iraqi economic development programmes. The co-chairman confirmed their governments willingness in the development of reciprocally advantageous commercial and economic cooperation.

Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest Friday morning.

TELEVISION PROGRAMS CUT BACK TO SAVE ENERGY

LD111548 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] The Council of Ministers has passed economic measures to reduce the strains in energy management. The government appeals to institutions and the population for rigorous savings. It has decreed that television should halt its morning broadcasts, with the exception of school television, and its evening broadcasts at 2000 hours until further measures are adopted. The leaders of institutions and offices are obligated to accurately observe the heating instructions and make certain that the prescribed temperature of 20 degrees centigrade is not exceeded. The Council of Ministers asks the population to economize household energy to a greater degree and thereby contribute to alleviating the energy problem.

BRIEFS

CONGOLESE AMBASSADOR LEAVES -- Budapest, January 11 (MTI) -- Jacob Okanza, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of the Congo to Hungary, has paid a farewell visit to Rezso Trautmann deputy president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. The Congolese ambassador has left Hungary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 11 Jan 85 LD]

PIETRUSZKA TESTIFIES FURTHER IN TORUN TRIAL

LD112305 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] We will now broadcast an account of the day's proceedings in the case concerning the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

[Reporter] Friday, 0900. Today is the last day of the trial for this week. Accused Adam Pietruszka continued to give explanations today. He described, above all, the events that took place after 19 October.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] When did you learn, and under what circumstances, that the pass had been collected? The accused did not explain this bit of information to us.

[Pietruszka] I learned that the pass had been collected -- and it may well be that I did not say anything about it -- when Piotrowski came to my room on Saturday morning, (?giving it back) [word indistinct] that he was going to do some field work but nothing came of it. This was the moment that I learned that Grzegorz Piotrowski had collected the pass.

[Unidentified speaker] Did not the accused learn of this fact earlier?

[Pietruszka] I did not learn of this fact earlier.

[Speaker] Did the accused sign any permit allowing the vehicle WAB 6031 to be released for 19 October?

[Pietruszka] I did not sign a permit for the vehicle to be released for the 19th. I was shown during interrogations, during the investigation -- I have to say, may it please the court, and it is only now that I make the connection, because naturally I did not make the connection earlier, even perhaps using certain tricks, for this is what I'd call that, with showing this certificate; I was shown it in this darkened see-through plastic cover, well in such transparent -- two questions, asking whether mine or not mine, touch, do not touch [as heard] May it please the court. During the proceedings I lifted this plastic cover at the bottom and I look and so I say this is even the color of my pen in the signature. They say let us go on, no because of traces, because some other things and do no touch these [word indistinct] I did not argue at all. It was not conscious to me, I turned with one utterance toward the interrogator: Well, the matter is quite clear, I am done for. [passage as heard]

[Speaker] During the entire investigation the accused was not aware that the permit had somehow been tampered with?

[Pietruszka] No, may it please the court, I really did not know, and I was even given it in these darkened plastic, transparent covers.

[Speaker] Does the accused not know anything about under what circumstances, when, and who could have made a change on that document?

[Pietruszka] May it please the court, it is really difficult for me to say who, when, and under what circumstances. The fact, of course, is already known, that the driver gave it to one of the employees, the employee gave it to my superior and, he in turn passed [word indistinct] further together with a note which the employee wrote. [words indistinct] post factum and this is known today. Apart from that, I'd really rather not say anything further, may it please the court.

[Speaker] Yes. Did the accused have any information prior to the 19th to the effect that Father Popieluszko was to go to Bydgoszcz? Or did you not have such information? What did the accused know about it?

[Pietruszka] Esteemed court, by way of proof that I had no certain information to the effect that Father Popieluszko was going to Bydgoszcz, there is the fact that even the head of the voivodship office in Bydgoszcz had no certain information about the fact of his arrival either, so let us call it at the source, and, after all, it transpires from the explanations given here by the coaccused that they were unsure as well and this proves the guilt -- this is this pseudo-observation -- in front of the presbyter/ and so then they decided we are going despite everything, may it please the court. [as heard]

[Speaker] I am asking about this because the defendant said something slightly different about the matter during the investigation.

[Pietruszka] Esteemed court, during the investigation I said -- and I hold to that -- that we knew the travel plans of Father Popieluszko, and that he intended to travel [word indistinct] to Father Jankowski, to Bydgoszcz, and to other places. We knew this, esteemed court. I do not intend to change my explanations regarding this matter. But when it came to Father Popieluszko's travel plans, the places and dates, I did not have such knowledge at my disposal.

[Speaker] Could the defendant please say whether, as part of his official duties, he passed on to General Platek information to the effect that on 19 October the defendant Piotrowski willfully made use of a W pass?

[Pietruszka] Yes. I did not pass this information on to General Platek.

[Speaker] Could the defendant have forgotten about a conversation in which Grzegorz Piotrowski told him that Father Popieluszko could now no longer be recovered, and that he was in, or had been thrown into a river?

[Pietruskza] Esteemed court, it is indeed hard to forget this, but the formulation was perhaps not the one the esteemed court was good enough to put forward. However, on several occasions I talked to Grzegorz Piotrowski about what could have happened to Popieluszko. Let us say that on several occasions I asked him every day. And on Sunday, esteemed court, again at about 1700 or 1800. Piotrowski did not yet have any information on what had happened to Popieluszko. Piotrowski explained when speaking to his fellow defendants that the questions even bored him. This confirms that I talked with him about this subject on many occasions. And on Sunday, esteemed court, he said this: Everyone keeps asking me, boss; I don't know. Perhaps he's floating along in the Vistula. This was said in this way, esteemed court, and he did not use the formula that he could not be recovered or is lying drowned somewhere. Obviously, esteemed court, this news shocked me. But I also thought it bordered on the absurd.

[Speaker] Yes, but that was the news that the defendant obtained.

[Pietruszka] The form was as I said. Piotrowski simply gave a shrug of his shoulders and went out. Thus, esteemed court, this information shocked me, but at the same time, the esteemed court will understand, I perceive my error in having spent too long deceiving myself with the hope that this might all be unreal.

[Speaker] Let us nevertheless return to this information. When exactly did the defendant acquire it from Piotrowski? When exactly did he learn that Popieluszko might be floating in the river?

[Pietruszka] That he might be in the Vistula, he said.

[Speaker] Or that he might be in the Vistula? When was it?

[Pietruszka] Esteemed court, if I remember correctly, it was before the meeting; it was on Monday at about 1700 or 1800. Yes, it was Monday.

[Speaker] The defendant Piotrowski clearly described here how he passed this news to you. You say that it was done differently. This isn't important at the moment. Can you please say what you did with this news. After all, the whole apparatus of the security service and the entire militia, and not just the militia, were put on alert to find Father Popieluszko, alive or dead. One can say that the entire apparatus had been alerted to do this. You had this news. What did you do with it?

[Pietruszka] I did not do anything with this news, apart from being shocked, as I said before. I want to stress that this was perhaps my fundamental mistake; I deluded myself that this was not real, that such an incident could not happen.

[Speaker] Do you admit that you were a security service officer whose duty it was to find Father Popieluszko's kidnappers?

[Pietruszka] Yes, of course.

[Speaker] Were you appointed a member of a commission or an operational group which had been entrusted with this particular task?

[Pietruszka] Yes, I had been appointed a member of such a group.

[Speaker] Were you fully aware of the fact that your actions should be aimed at finding the kidnappers?

[Pietruszka] My actions, my...

[Speaker interrupts] For the time being I want to know whether you fully realized what your duties were.

[Pietruszka] I fully realized what they were and I fully intended to find the kidnappers.

[Speaker] In that case, should you have followed up each trace leading to catching the perpetrators of the act?

[Pietruszka] I should have followed up each trace, but also on the basis -- I do not really know on what basis -- I decisively rejected.

[Speaker interrupts] Were you authorized to verify the news about the priest's kidnapping, the news you were receiving, you alone, without passing this on further to people who were authorized to verify it?

[Pietruszka] I did not consider this a verification. I considered it to be a rejection on the basis that it was nonsensical.

[Speaker] Were you authorized to assess by yourself what was or was not absurd?

[Pietruszka] The way I understood it at the time, yes. [end recording]

[Reporter] During the next few hours of the trial Judge Maciejewski clarified obscure statements made by the defendant Adam Pietruszka. Among other things, he tried to obtain an answer from Pietruszka to the question of why the latter had concealed during the investigation a report by two Ministry of Internal Affairs colonels who had been sent to Bydgoszcz. They had established that a car with the registration plates used by Grzegorz Piotrowski had been seen there on 19 October.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] Can you please tell the court whether during the investigation you reported all the facts known to you or whether you later altered them and swore that you would now speak nothing but the truth.

[Pietruszka] As I have already pointed out here, I altered only two questions as far as the investigation is concerned, that is when I reconstructed exactly in my mind the question of Gdansk and Grzegorz Piotrowski mentioning the issue of Popieluszko; and I learned about the WAB numbers.

These were the two matters that I changed during the proceedings.

[Speaker] Only these? And the most important, or one of the most important things? Does the defendant recall that initially he categorically denied that he had talks with the colonels at all?

[Pietruszka] My knowledge on the subject of events than was reconstructed with great effort. I...

[Speaker interrupts] Only a few days had passed.

[Pietruszka] If there was a categorical denial, Your Honor, it resulted from the fact that it was clearly suggested to me that my conversation took place at 1800. Your Honor, I categorically insisted that I could not have had that conversation at that time because -- it is a verifiable and easy to reconstruct fact -- there was a meeting of the team's session at that time. I think I saw it then in a way as a reflection. This can be proved because at 1800 there were a number of people there.

[Speaker] Let us not indulge in sophistries. Was the fact that it was 1800 or 1900 important, or that on that day the defendant had one of the more important conversations with the people taking specific measures to catch the perpetrators. What is important to the defendant: the time -- 1800 or 1900 -- or the fact that two people who were chosen especially to establish the circumstances connected with the kidnapping, reported to you such circumstances? I would like to know that so that we can establish something. Do we have here completely insignificant or important circumstances in this matter?

[Pietruszka] Thinking about this matter, it is of course obvious to me as well that the conversation was significant, but as I already said, and please understand me, Your Honor, that confronted with the lack of orders on my side, I found myself in such a situation for the first time, to me unequivocal, the possibility of having the conversation at 1800 -- to me the elimination of a possibility of my talking. [as heard]

[Speaker] During the investigation, did you categorically deny that you passed information to Grzegorz Piotrowski concerning the need to change the number plates on the car WAB 60-31?

[Pietruszka] Yes, Your Honor. In the initial stages of the investigation I denied that I had passed such information to Grzegorz Piotrowski because, as I have already explained, while going to the investigation office...

[Speaker interrupts] It is one thing when you were leading the actions, or let us say some tactical and operational movements within the ministry, when you were trying to establish some facts; it was a completely different thing to give evidence during the investigation. I am asking the defendant why, during the investigation, when you were being questioned, and being fully aware of what was going on in that affair, you categorically stated, and as a result put the blame on your subordinate, Grzegorz Piotrowski in an evident way by the exchange of the number plates. Let us stick to what the defendant said in the investigation, claiming that it was absolutely certain and even making a moral accusation toward Grzegorz Piotrowski that he had used such a lie. Please answer in this context. The defendant referred many times to morality and other things. Now I am referring to such circumstances.

[Pietruszka] Yes.

[Speaker] Why did the defendant claim during the investigation that such an instruction, or information -- I do not know what the defendant wants to call it -- was not given by you to Grzegorz Piotrowski and that you did not instruct him to change the number plates on his car?

[Pietruszka] Your Honor, until the end I treated that not as unwillingness to reveal the truth; I treated it in a way as a reflex, [words indistinct].

[Speaker] Why did the defendant not admit that: On my own initiative I gave such and such information to Grzegorz Piotrowski. I am constantly concerned with why the defendant, who referred, let us say, to truthfulness, here wants us to take all these things you are saying as the truth. Why did you give us such an obvious untruth -- or perhaps Grzegorz Piotrowski spoke the truth regarding this matter from the very beginning?

[Pietruszka] From the very beginning and as far as the changing of the number plates is concerned, Grzegorz Piotrowski spoke the truth. [end recording]

[Reporter] In view of the continuing gray areas and contraditions in the explanations given by accused Adam Pietruszka, the court ordered that the investigation materials be read out.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reader] During the carrying out of an official task connected with Piotrowski's departure for Gdansk, he failed to be as thorough as he should have been, and I pointed this out to him after his return; that is why the trip failed to bring about the expected result.

This was a sort of prologue. And now, to be precise, this is what I am after: that this is what the accused said: I knew that on 19 October 1984 J. Popieluszko was to visit Bydgoszcz. I got this news somewhat in advance, but today it is difficult for me to say when and from what source I received it. I spoke with Piotrowski about J. Popieluszko's intended stay. Apart from routine instructions, I emphasized the need to pay attention to the possibility that J. Popieluszko could be made use of by Rulewski. The local office was to see to the work in Bydgoszcz.

Piotrowski was to let the Bydgoszcz office have the relevant directives and instructions by telephone. This was, it seems, one of Popieluszko's continual trips away from Warsaw and I saw no need in this case, as in others, for Piotrowski's departure for Bydgoszcz; neither did I see that any purpose oould be served by such a departure.

On the 19th I did not send Piotrowski or any employee to Bydgoszcz. Nor did I sign a permit that a vehicle could be used for the trip. I learned of Piotrowski's departure for Bydgoszcz -- and this is important -- on the morning of the 20th when he came to my room to return the pass that exempted him from Citizens' Militia road checks

[Unidentified speaker] Well then, to begin with, the accused says today that he had no information about Popieluszko's trip to Bydogoszcz; that it was, so to speak, some sort of general orientation that he could go there, but when, where, and how he did not know. However, from these explanations it transpires that he gained such information a few days before the 19th.

[Pietruszka] Yes. Esteemed court, it seems to me that -- I beg your pardon, what day is this protocol from, esteemed court?

[Speaker] By all means, this is the first protocol...

[Pietruszka interrupts] This is the first protocol of my interrogation, when the ability to correlate facts or data -- in general, as I have stressed, it was a shock for me -- was almost nil, or significantly limited. It seems to me that I could have said the question of the date, not necessarily during the investigation, but on the basis of the way in which the questions were put to me, one another -- similar circumstances (?here and there). [as heard] However, I remain with the questions which the esteemed court read out to me and I do not see any substantial contradictions.

[Speaker] The contradiction is substantial only with regard to the news: Did the accused really have this information or did he not? But, in order to prove that he did have it, he made a whole [word indistinct].

[Pietruszka] Yes, at that time I made a whole [word indistinct] that I had confirmation of Popieluszko's departure, but it seems to me that my statement concerning the precise date arose from the whole complex of circumstances in which I found myself.

[Speaker] Confirm the explanations given today that you did not know the actual date.

[Pietruszka] I asked the court about the date on the interrogation protocol. As I said earlier, my interrogation, following a 2-day detention and stay in certain circumstances, ended before 2300 and I was perhaps more interested in seeing the end of the interrogation than in the question of taking care to properly correlate facts or dates.

[Speaker] What about the next sentence: On the 19th I did not send Piotrowski or any employee to Bydgoszcz. The accused also stated this today; however, and this is important: I learned of Piotrowski's departure for Bydgoszcz on the morning of the 20th when he came to my room to return the pass exempting him from the Citizens' Militia's road checks.

[Pietruszka] This agrees.

[Speaker] I am not so sure.

[Pietruszka] It does agree, because [word indistinct] Piotrowski came with the pass on Saturday morning -- it was on the 20th, in the morning.

[Speaker] And then he said he had been to Bydgoszcz?

[Pietruszka] No, esteemed oourt, it agrees in that he was togo to do some field work and [words indistinct] that he did not go.

[Speaker] But this is precisely where the contradiction arises. Here the accused states -- and I would ask the accused to adopt a logical approach to this question -- I learned that he had been to Bydgoszcz.

[Pietruszka] [Words indistinct] Yes, esteemed court, I see the difference here; but in my opinion, and as I have already said, under the circumstances of these interrogations I think I meant that I learned of Popieluszko's departure for Bydgoszcz on the 20th. I would ask for a good and thorough look to be taken to ascertain whether any sort of conflict arises from this...

[Speaker interrupts] Excuse me, I will read this yet again, for the third time, to the accused: I learned of Piotrowski's [speaker stresses Piotrowski] departure for Bydgoszcz on the morning of the 20th; not Popieluszko's, but Piotrowski's departure.

[Pietruszka] Esteemed court, excuse me, but I have just one question: What time did my interrogation end on the 4th?

[Speaker] At 2250 hours.

[Pietruszka] Yes, I see.

[Speaker] But the fact that the interrogation ended at 2250 does not necessarily prove that the information is untrue or that it fails to accord with the truth?

[Pietruszka] Yes, esteemed court, I have already stressed the possibility of correlating facts and arriving at a picture with real dates was almost nil.

[Speaker] Yes, perhaps nil as far as the dates are concerned, but what we are after here is the substance of the issue, namely the statement that Piotrowski said he had been to Bydgoszcz.

[Pietruszka] Yes. Esteemed court, it does not follow from Piotrowski's explanations... that he said to me that he had been to Bydgoszcz.

[Speaker] No, it does not follow and that is why I am only trying to find out why the accused gave such explanations.

[Pietruszka] The only reason is the one I already mentioned, esteemed court.

[Speaker] That is to say that it was impossible at that time to correlate the dates and facts with precision, is that right?

[Second unidentified speaker] And that he was in a state of shock due to the situation in which he had found himself -- this is what the accused stated a moment ago -- due to detention and interrogation.

[Pietruszka] Esteemed court, I was interrogated following a 2-day detention. I was detained on 2 November. I was kept in certain circumstances -- the light in the room was on all the time, I had to sleep in the company of others in the room -- for this or other reasons. The esteemed court will understand that this change in my circumstances was rather drastic for me.

[Speaker] Well, ues, but the protocol contains the following addendum by the accused: I personally read the protocol, it accords with my explanations, and I sign it. From this it would appear that the accused was somehow in control of his explanations. The fact remains that this is a document.

[Second unidentified speaker] From which it follows that this is what he was saying.

[Speaker] Yes.

[Third unidentified speaker] And that it was no concoction on the part of the person in charge of the interrogation.

[Speaker] Yes, that is absolutely correct: I received an instruction to find out what was happening to the department's official car, and when I learned that the car was in the workshop, I went to look at it to ascertain whether there were any peculiar features there. Accompanied by the garage's duty officer, I had a look at the car and did not notice anything peculiar.

[Speaker] And so there are [word indistinct] differences between what really was there and what you said in court.

[Pietruszka] I see a difference, namely that there is no description of the red light bulb.

[Speaker] And you said that there were no distinguishing features. We are, of course, always looking at things from the viewpoint of what is already known and what Chrostowski said, namely that there was a distinguishing light bulb in the car. And you are maintaining here that you noticed no distinguishing features.

[Pietruszka] Yes, I am maintaining that I noticed no distinguishing marks, because the dispatcher said that (?it is something a driver can buy). This is how I think I saw it at the time.

[Speaker] Did you or did you not find any distinguishing features, because there will be further consequences of this in a moment?

[Pietruszka] When I was testifying earlier I did not think there were any distinguishing features. It was only later that I raised the significance of this.

[Speaker] Please tell me: What did you tell your superiors, that you had found some distinguishing features in the car, or that you had not?

[Pietruszka] I am convinced that I told them about this red bulb, (?emergency lights button).

[Speaker] So do you consider this to be a distinguishing feature?

[Pietruszka] It is difficult to say now whether I would see it as a distinguishing feature or only as something I noticed on the 4th.

[Speaker] Yes.

[Pietruszka] [Passage indistinct] [end recording]

[Reporter] Other materials from the investigation read by the court concerned the issue of the pass, the conversations between Piotrowski and Pietruszka about the incidents, and the presence of Piotrowski's car in Bydgoszcz. With the last issue the court ended today's trial and adjourned it until 14 January.

MARGUERITTE VIEWS MEANING, CONDUCT OF TRIAL

PM111312 Paris LE FIGARO in French 9 Jan 85 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: The Limits of an Unprecedented Trial"]

[Text] Warsaw -- At the half-way point in the trial of Father Popieluszko's murderers, I am able to draw a few conclusions from the way in which the trial has been conducted so far.

Three principles can be drawn from it:

1 -- This trial has no precedent since the October Revolution: Seeing four security officials in the dock has not happened in any socialist state since the early days of communism. It is a crime against the established order. "Where are we heading if we start to saw off the branch on which we are sitting?" the members of the apparatus ask. There was to have been an exemplary trial of four members of the Social Self-Defense Committee and the opposition 6 months ago. Instead we have the exemplary and historic trial of four members of the security forces. The government decided to try them for two reasons: first, because it realized that if it did not do so there might be riots, and that in any case it would lose all chance of reconciliation with the nation; second, because it realized that the impudence of some groups in the security forces was becoming dangerous for the representatives of the authorities.

2 -- The chain of responsibility will never be followed to the end. Although the West appreciates the political courage the Polish Government needed to back up this unprecedented trial, the Polish public continues to believe, above all, that the whole truth will never be told. Things have certainly gone quite a long way: Four members of the security forces are in the dock, a fifth, General Platek, will probably be asked to give evidence, and he will probably be followed by General Ciaston, deputy minister of the interior who was formally implicated by former Captain Piotrowski on Tuesday.

How far will the be chain be followed? Probably a long way and to a high level. But nobody in Poland believes that that is possible. "No dreams, gentlemen!" as the tsar said to the Poles. Moreover, a lawyer taking part in the trial told me that it is significant that each time questions are put to the defendants on the prominent people who might be behind them, the presiding judge hurriedly intervenes. Similarly, although Capt Piotrowski might be sentenced to death, nobody in Poland believes such a sentence will ever be carried out.

3 -- The proceedings are providing damning revelations on the mentality and working methods of the security apparatus. This is not the least important or the least instructive aspect of the trial. Security officials of the socialist state can act without asking questions provided they obey orders. This is how Chmielewski and Pekala are defending themselves, without realizing that they are adopting exactly the same attitude as the Nazi torturers at the Nuremberg trials!

Insensitive Apparatus

It is also significant that Chmielewski's nerves were not affected immediately after the murder. He only became the pathetic wreck he now is, stammering and trembling, immediately after he realized that things were not going as easily as he had thought and as he had been assured they would. His evidence shows that he immediately feared his friends would turn against him and have him killed to prevent him from revealing what had happened. Then Piotrowski's arrest made him realize that he too was going to be charged. It was therefore neither remorse nor contrition which prompted his attack of nerves, but the panic he felt about his own safety. It is therefore not humanitarian reaction, which would be unexpected in these circles.

An important point in Pekala's evidence also went unnoticed: Questioned on the attempt to set fire to the apartment of Mr Chrostowski, Father Popieluszko's chauffeur, he swore that it was not "his group" which was responsible. This seems to mean that there exist in the security apparatus other teams than the Pekala-Chmielewski team with the job of "watching" priests and which are apparently prepared to use such methods. Is it then so certain that the corruption in the apparatus is as limited as people in high places would like to suggest?

Moreover, former Capt Piotrowski's evidence confirms the complete insensitivity of the members of this apparatus. It was with calm arrogance that he rejected the indictment, admitting the facts but denying premeditated murder. His calm voice was that of a confident man who obviously still believes that he has powerful people behind him and that he will win in the long run.

GORYWODA DISCUSSES TOPICS OF PRAGUE CEMA SESSION

LD111154 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 11 Jan 85

[By PAP correspondent Wlodzimierz Kaniewski]

[Text] Prague, Jan. 10 -- Talking to PAP correspondent after the conclusion of the 34th session of the Committee for Planning here today, Manfred Gorywoda, who headed the Polish delegation, said that the meeting agreed on further ventures designed to strengthen the economic integration of the CMEA member states.

"The documents adopted by the session also represent another step towards the implementation of decisions made by the CMEA top-level conference held in Moscow last year," added Gorywoda, who is Poland's deputy prime minister and heads the government Planning Commission.

He listed the following topics as the most important ones discussed by the meeting which was attended by chief planners from all CMEA states: coordination of investment plans of individual member states, counteracting the economic blockade applied by some Western states, particularly with regard to technology transfer, and development of intra-CMEA coproduction ties through direct deals between enterprises.

The session also reviewed some questions of cooperation in the field of raw materials, energy and fuels as well as discussing a plan of joint comprehensive development of coking coal, copper ore and other deposits in southern Mongolia, the Polish chief planner said further.

Another topic under discussion was the to-date cooperation in tapping unconventional energy sources. The commission agreed on measures expected to encourage the launching of production of necessary equipment and installations by individual CMEA countries.

"Taking advantage of the presence in Prague of all the chief planners from CMEA states, I also have several bilateral meetings devoted to issues involved in the coordination of national economic plans for 1986-1990," Gorywoda concluded.

WALESA ATTACKS 'OFFICIAL PRESSURE' TO JOIN UNIONS

LD111559 Vatican City International Service in English 1445 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Excerpt] From Warsaw, Nov. 11 -- Lech Walesa attacked official pressure on Poles to join the trade unions that replaced his banned Solidarity movement and the people should boycott those organizations which lack independence. [sentence as heard] In his first statement in 1985, released yesterday by aides in his home-town, Gdansk, Walesa said that the dignity of Poles depended on staying true to the ideals of truth and Solidarity. That means joining only (?those) organizations that we regard as genuine, independent and in the service of a good cause, he said. Staying in Solidarity means an ability to come to the defense of unjustly sacked workmates and to speak out against regulations which hurt workers. Solidarity means knowing how to oppose legal pressures by the state, (?such as) attempts to induce people to join trade unions, even when such pressures do not directly affect us.

BRIEFS

TRADE CONTRACT WITH PRC -- Polmot company and a Chinese export-import enterprise today signed a contract for the delivery to the PRC of 10,150 Polonez cars. This is the largest ever export contract concluded by Polmot for FSO cars to the second currency zone. Including previously concluded contracts, we will now supply to China 14,150 cars made in Warsaw. It has also been provisionally agreed that in 1986-87 deliveries will be maintained at the same level. This is a success considering active Japanese and West European competition. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 24 Dec 84 LD]

PRIVATE CARS BANNED, HOT WATER CUT OFF

AU131627 [Editorial Report] The following announcement by Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1100 GMT on 13 January has been carried by Bucharest radio for the last 3 days immediately after the weather forecast: "Report from the traffic department of the General Police Inspectorate: We remind all drivers that in order to facilitate the movement of vehicles used for supplies and public transportation, and in order to avoid stalled automobiles on public roads, the use of all private autos is completely banned both inside and outside localities."

Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 0500 GMT on 12 January reports: "In Romania, the use of private cars has been banned in the interest of conserving energy. In most places, the supply of hot water has also been cut off. The energy saved is to be devoted to heating the cities."

SIGNIFICANCE OF GROMYKO-SHULTZ MEETING VIEWED

AU111956 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 11 Jan 85

["The Soviet-U.S. Talks in Geneva -- A Positive Start That Should Be Consolidated and Expanded" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/1/1985 -- An article headlined as above, run in the January 12 issue of SCINTEIA newspaper writes inter alia:

Public opinion in this country has learned with interest of the joint statement on the Geneva talks between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the USA who tackled the subject and objectives of the forthcoming Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space weapons.

As is known, the Romanian people, our party and state -- that firmly state and unswervingly work in defence of peace and for the cessation of the arms race and have consistently taken the stand favouring a negotiated settlement of all issues -- have attached special significance to the Geneva talks in light of the importance of these problems, of the current, highly adverse international circumstances.

The Soviet-American meeting is one of the signs that emerged late last year and heralded a certain lessening of international tension, "the rays of a sun that will have to travel a long way to radiate the genuine light of peace", as the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, has so plastically put it during his interview with the members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Bucharest.

As shown in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement released at the end of the meeting, the statements made by participants in the talks and the reports and commentaries in the foreign press, the meeting may indeed be assessed as a positive step forward on the road of the peoples' efforts to halt the nuclear arms race, limit and reduce nuclear weapons to ultimately lead to the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere, thus free mankind from the threat of a nuclear disaster.

There are reasons to hope that, despite the persisting divergencies, 1985 will be a year of dialogue and negotiations conducive to better relations between the USA and the Soviet Union, to recovery of the international political climate, to real progress in disarmament and peace.

The understandings convenanted in Geneva ought to be welcomed by all those stating and working for peace and detente, for disarmament and international understanding. Naturally, the fact that the date and venue of the future negotiations will be decided within a month is a good start, nevertheless, the way to go is still long as there are numerous outstanding, difficult and complicated problems. Nobody can ignore the fact that the problems at issue are of paramount importance for the destiny of mankind as a whole, that everything possible should be done to solve them in keeping with the peoples' and the whole mankind's interests in and aspirations for an end to the nuclear arms race and the prevention of a devastating nuclear disaster. It is essential that further efforts should be made so that the Soviet-American talks lead to corresponding accords conducive to the cessation of the nuclear arms race, to the radical reduction of nuclear weapons until their complete scrapping.

Attaching a major importance to these negotiations, the peoples are highly concerned over the serious situation created in the European continent as an outcome of the deployment of nuclear weapons. The fact is well known that the emplacement of intermediate-range missiles, which further increased the already saturated nuclear arsenal in Europe, has posed most serious threats to the peace of the continent and of the world, to mankind's existence, to life on earth. The European peoples do not regard the problem of nuclear rockets as an abstraction, as a matter of the distant future. Missiles and nuclear weapons in general have been virtually sited in Europe and, if triggered, the effective possibility exists that our continent as well as the other continents will disappear. That is why the European peoples expect the Soviet-American talks to prevent the location of the new U.S. missiles and the application of the Soviet nuclear countermeasures, ensure the withdrawal of missiles and, eventually, of all nuclear weapons from the European Continent. The interests of the peoples of Europe require that everything possible should be done along this line.

As the nuclear weapons directly concern the life and security of all European peoples, all the countries of the continent and, primarily, the countries in the two military pacts -- the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty -- should take more active part in and make an appropriate contribution to the constructive, successful proceeding of the talks, to the conclusion of tangible understandings on the elimination of medium-range nuclear rockets and, eventually, of all nuclear weapons, to the cause of disarmament and peace in the world.

In the current international conditions, all the countries and peoples' efforts should be intensified more than ever before to halt the arms race, the nuclear arms race in the first place, to prevent the militarization of the outer space, to ensure the resumption of the policy of detente, to achieve international peace and security. Most responsible action should be taken for peace, for the peoples' lives and security so that mankind should be freed from the nightmare of nuclear destruction and 1985 mark the long-awaited turn to a policy of international peace, disarmament, understanding and detente. Consistent with its policy of peace and collaboration, Socialist Romania has always advocated a most rapid passage -- before it is too late -- to practical measures of disarmament, and the prevention of a nuclear war, and will further militate in all firmness for the attainment of these vital desiderata shared by all peoples, by the whole mankind.

REAGAN'S REMARKS ON U.S.-USSR NEGOTIATIONS NOTED

AU111615 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Associated Press and UPI report that at a White House press conference, President Ronald Reagan said that the recent Geneva meeting between the USSR and U.S. foreign ministers -- who discussed the objectives and goals of future USSR-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons -- represents a step along the road of a new dialogue between the two countries.

Ronald Reagan said that the U.S. objective in future negotiations is to reduce nuclear weapons and strengthen strategic stability; the ultimate goal, he said, is to totally eliminate nuclear weapons.

President Ronald Reagan also expressed the hope that, in spite of many profound differences that still remain, 1985 will be a year of dialogue and negotiations, which can lead to better ties between the United States and the Soviet Union.

GAINUSE MEETS ORTEGA, CONTADORA MINISTERS

Messages Exchanged

AU111958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1947 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Managua, AGERPRES 11/1/1985 -- Messages were exchanged in Managua between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Republic of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, on his having been officially installed in that post. Warm congratulations and best wishes of good health, happiness and success were conveyed to President Daniel Ortega Saavedra on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of further success to the Nicaraguan people in defence of its freedom and national sovereignty, in the attainment of its ideals of welfare and progress. Thanking, the president of the Republic of Nicaragua expressed the deep gratitude of the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and of the Nicaraguan Government for Romania's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's fight, and highlighted that President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity and initiatives for international peace and collaboration were highly appreciated in his country.

The messages were exchanged during the reception by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Alexandrina Gainuse, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister of Romania, personal representative of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Nicaraguan head of state's installation ceremonies.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the stance of Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu according to which the problems in Latin America should be solved by the peoples in that area by way of negotiations, with observance of each country's right to free and independent development, without any outside interference.

Reference was made to the meeting and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Daniel Ortega Saavedra in Bucharest in 1984, and confidence was shown that the relations of friendship and solidarity between Romania and Nicaragua would further develop, for the benefit of the Romanian and Nicaraguan peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding worldwide.

Support for Group To Continue

AU121634 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1441 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Managua, AGERPRES 12/1/1985 -- Alexandrina Gainuse, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian deputy prime minister, who attended, as personal envoy of Romania's president, the inauguration of the president of the Republic of Nicaragua, had an interview with foreign ministers of the "Contadora Group" member countries.

On the occasion, stress was laid on Romania's support to the struggle of peoples in Latin America and Central America for their self-reliant socio-economic development and on President Nicolae Ceausescu's stand on a peaceful settlement of problems in Central America on the basis of the proposals of the "Contadora Group" with the observance of each people's right to free and independent development, without any outside interference. Romania's support to the activity of the "Contadora Group" for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the situation in Central America was assessed in the positive.

The foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, the Republic of Panama and Venezuela -- member states of the "Contadora Group" -- pointed out that their governments appreciated Romania's dynamic foreign policy for a peaceful resolution of interstate disputes, for the establishment of a climate of peace, understanding and cooperation in the world. They asked that Romania's president be conveyed thanks from the "Contadora Group" member states for Romania's stance on and support to the activities and initiatives aimed at ensuring peace and cooperation among all the states in that region.

FURTHER CUTS IN MATERIAL EXPENDITURE PLANNED

AU101526 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1434 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/1/1985 -- Romania's 1985 socioeconomic development plan provides for substantial cuts in total costs per 1,000 lei production or gross incomes in industry, agriculture and transport and in material expenditure first and foremost. In 1985 as to 1984, due to lower consumption norms and changes in the structure of industrial production (under the 1985 plan law), considerable amounts of materials, fuel and electric energy will be saved -- more than 500,000 tons iron, more than 60,000 tubes, 30,000 tons aluminium, 60,000 metallurgical coke, more than 250,000 cu.m. timber, (lumber most of all), 3,000 tons conventional fuel, over 43,000 mWh electric energy, etc. As consumption norms drop for the major products included in the plan, the value of subsequent savings will reach 20 billion lei or so, which will show in the corresponding growth of the national income this year.

The principal ways to cut on material consumption are substitution redesign and updating of products, large-scale promotion, in all the branches of the national economy (in the manufacturing branches mostly) of modern and efficient technologies, recovery and capitalization of reusables: metal (hundreds of thousands tons), plastics, 7.5 million tons of ashes and timber are to be used again this year.

NATIONAL SDUF, SDUO MEETINGS SET FOR FEBRUARY

AU121442 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/1/1985 -- The broad democratic, conscious and active participation of all citizens in running economic and sociocultural affairs is a prerequisite for the implementation of the targets set for Romania's development by the Thirteenth RCP Congress. In keeping with this demand, report and election meetings of socialist democracy organizations are held over the country to culminate in the Third Congress of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] and the Second All-Country Conference of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization [SDUO] due in early February. The meetings are an opportunity to survey their work so far and to adopt programmes for their future activity.

COVIC QUESTIONING CONTINUES AT DISSIDENTS' TRIAL

LD112106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1536 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jan (TANJUG) -- Not even 2 whole working days have been enough to complete the hearing of the witness Slavenko Covic at the Belgrade District Court at the trial of six persons charged with conspiring to carry out hostile activity. At today's hearing the accused Miodrag Milic, Dragomir Olujic, and Pavlusko Imsirovic were putting questions to this witness. Covic adhered to everything he said at yesterday's hearing and this statement is evidently not to the liking of the accused and the defense. Today he defined yesterday's statement in some detail and listed Olujic Milic and Imsirovic among those who belonged to the "pyramid top" and who imposed themselves as the main ones. Covic also explained his reference yesterday to himself as "crown witness" and said that he was not called upon or capable of assessing someone's guilt, but that he had faced the choice of lying and coming into conflict with his own conviction, or speaking the truth which could contribute to the accused being declared guilty. This feeling that he could "tip the scales" gives Covic, as he says, grave thoughts about this trial.

This and similar statements by Covic about giving testimony, his contact with organs of the Internal Affairs Secretariat, and everything connected with the trial being extremely unpleasant to him was not for the accused and their defense counsels a reason to be considerate towards him. On the contrary, as their defense counsels did yesterday, today the accused tried to build on this basis the thesis about the alleged pathological fear of the witness of the "police", which this witness convincingly denied. The witness was literally tormented in the "hunt" for some kind of mistake or omission that would throw doubt on any, even the most insignificant details, of his statement. Questions were often asked that had no connection whatsoever with the subject of the hearing. The witness was, for instance, asked about his views, wishes, and feelings instead of the facts that he knew. The same questions were persistently asked over and over again. For example, Covic was asked about the Dachau trials, about the kidnappers and murders of Popieluszko in Poland, about his ham radio activity, and about many other things, the least of which was about what he said at the hearing yesterday. The council of Judge Zoran Stojkovic rejected nearly half of the questions as impermissible.

It is interesting that the accused Milic first demanded that Covic's identity be established by his personal identity card and he expressed doubt about his having been seen at the meetings on which he testified. Immediately after that he demonstrated that he knew and remembered Covic well, by trying to remind him of what the defense would like to hear. Covic was even asked whether he was a member of the LCY. Imsirovic excelled with these provocative questions by asking the witness whether he is an associate of the State Security Service. The court bench did not, of course, permit such questions and protected the integrity of the witness, as well as the reputation of the court from attempts to abuse the trial by making it a political platform.

The trial will resume on Monday.

DISSIDENT ACADEMIC'S TRIAL RESUMES 11 JANUARY

LD112157 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jan (TANJUG) -- The trial of Milan Mladenovic, professor of philosophy and literature with the status of free-lance artist, resumed today before the five-man bench of the Belgrade District Court chaired by Judge Dusan Radosevic.

Milan Mladenovic is accused of participating in enemy activity. He ended his statement today.

The indictment, presented by Milan Bajic, deputy district public prosecutor, charges Milan Mladenovic with having been closely linked with an emigre group, which carries out hostile activity against our country and which calls itself "New Democratic Alternatives," in Paris, between 1981 and the first half of 1984. The indictment also charges Mladenovic with having worked in Paris for the emigre paper SAVREMENIK as a proofreader. The paper publishes material with an explicit anti-Yugoslav and hostile content. Mladenovic had also been publishing in this paper his own material, for example, "An Exile's Thoughts From Paris or the Memory of the Free Country." Furthermore, in "The Next War by Mihailovic's State of Salonika Fighters Again in Serbia" and other articles, he presented untruths about our country in the crudest way and extolled war criminals.

In a lengthy statement, Mladenovic denied the indictment charges. Concerning his writing for the paper SAVREMENIK, he said that it was not signed, that is, that it was signed under a pseudonym because the author had wanted in some way to dissociate himself from the attitudes presented which had not been entirely his. Such a defense, to put it mildly, sounded very unconvincing. The trial continues.

'CRUDE ENEMY INCIDENT' IN SPLIT 'CONDEMNED'

LD102344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1950 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Split, 10 Jan (TANJUG) -- The joint session of the presidiums of the muncipal conferences of the Croatian SAWP and of the Croatian Socialist Youth Federation in Split this evening condemned most severely the crude enemy incident which was caused in the night from 24 to 25 December 1984 between 2400 and 0100 on Maslesa Street in the Split third district by a group of 14 young people, mainly under age. The statement of the session says that they sang in an unrestrained manner nationalistic and Ustasha songs, songs which fan national hatred and offend Comrade Tito, and in addition that they had from time to time shouted slogans extolling Ante Pavelic.

The report of the Split District Secretariat for Internal Affairs, submitted to the session, says that relevant internal affairs organs have in the meantime identified all the participants who took part in this enemy act and have instituted proceedings against them. They are: Toni Marasovic, 19; Petar Jelavic, 20; Ivica Ticinovic, 18; Sandra Blesic, 18; and minors: S.I., 15; D.J., 16; M.Z., 16; M.B., 17; I.K., 16; V.J., 15; P.R., 16; V.D., 17; B.O., 17; and S.A., 17.

Most of those mentioned, the statement says, are known to the internal affairs organs because of their hooliganlike and criminal behavior, for which they had been reported and even criminally prosecuted on several occasions. By making use of the fact that that same night, this time in Maslesa Street, some 300 young people and curious citizens had gathered waiting for the race by individuals with cars and motorcycles, which has been taking place for a number of years in Split on "Christmas Eve," this group infiltrated those gathered where Maslesa and Boskovic Streets meet and sought to cause a broad political excess and thus give this gathering the character of an explicit enemy and nationalistic manifestation.

Having remained isolated during its enemy and nationalistic incident, the group fled when the militia arrived while the other young people and citizens who had gathered to watch the race dispersed peacefully. All this has caused severe reaction and condemnation by citizens in surrounding buildings. The event was also discussed by the Committee for National Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Split third district community.

The phenomenon of a group of primarily young drivers of motorcycles and cars assembling and disrupting with their dangerous and perilous driving the safety of the traffic, together with a number of curious citizens disturbing public order and peace has occurred for a number of years at various sites and roads in the city on the eve of the religious holiday of Christmas.

The session of the two presidiums pointed out that despite preventive measures by public safety organs, these attempts continue and result in severe protests from citizens every year. Therefore, this time, too, officials of the public safety service had to intervene.

The event on Maslesa Street, it was stated at the session, points out the need for uncompromising, resolute, public opposition on the spot by all social forces and citizens toward any phenomenon of enemy activity. It calls for more intensified political activity, particularly by organizations of the Socialist Alliance and the Socialist Youth Federation, in local communities because it is obvious that we are encountering the phenomenon of individual reactionary fascist and historically defeated forces, by shamelessly manipulating a small group of minors making use of every method to draw attention to their presence.

Such attacks on the fundamental patriotic sentiments of citizens, on brotherhood and unity, on the achievements of the socialist revolution, and on the values of our society, must be opposed more severely on every occasion. We must strengthen in every young man and in all the working people and citizens the consciousness about the need for active struggle against all the forms of enemy activity. This case, too, where a group decided on such a public manifestation of Ustasha-fascist and nationalistic songs and slogans, also indicates such a need. This is particularly significant because in our present sociopolitical life in Split, it has been stressed on several occasions that some young people are obviously falling under the influence of clericonationalistic ideas, along with a warning about possible consequences of such tendencies.

Both presidiums also pointed out the obligation of relevant organs to continue to apply most resolutely sociopolitical and self-protection measures with regard to any form whatsoever of enemy activity and types of conduct which create circumstances for the disruption of public order and peace.

The disgust and indignation of the working people, citizens, and young people of Split about this phenomenon should continue to be translated into a conscious day-by-day activity which will nip in the bud any attempt to throw a shadow on the bright freedom-loving traditions of this city and on its young people who have never been subjugated and who have incorporated their lives in our socialist community.

The statement of the joint session of the presidiums of the municipal conferences of the Croatian SAWP and of the Croatian Socialist Youth Federation in Split says that regular legal proceedings against the troublemakers are in progress.

1984 FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS RELEASED

LD112325 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade Jan 11 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav exports in 1984 valued 10 billion 268 million dollars, a six percent increase on 1983. At the same time, imports rose two percent and valued 12 billion 40 million dollars.

The foreign trade deficit fell from 2.2 billion in 1983 to one billion 772 million dollars, according to preliminary data released by the Federal Statistics Bureau.

Exports to the developed countries rose 21 percent and to the socialist countries four percent. But exports to the developing countries went down 14 percent.

Imports from the industrialized countries increased one percent and 34 percent from the developing countries. Twelve percent less goods were imported from the socialist countries.

Exports covered imports by 85.3 percent.

EXPORT JOURNAL ASSESSES COOPERATION WITH CEMA

LD111837 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1357 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 11 (TANJUG) -- The agreement on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) signed twenty years ago has provided the foundation for equality-based relations coupled with respect for sovereignty, national interests and mutual benefit and significantly contributed to increasing mutual trade more than 20 times.

The above has been set out on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the signing in the Belgrade EXPORT JOURNAL articles by Yugoslav Government member [words indistinct] representative to CMEA Mito Pejovski and CMEA secretary Vyiheslav V. Sychov. The latest issue of the Yugoslav journal is entirely devoted to Yugoslavia's cooperation with CMEA. The value of Yugosalvia's annual trade with CMEA stood at 8.5 billion roubles, of which over 5 billion with the Soviet Union alone. CMEA accounts for 40 percent in Yugoslavia's foreign trade. Pejovski in particular pointed up the significance of ties in science, research and production. According to Pejovski, Yugoslav-CMEA cooperation should focus on engineering, electronics, energy, chemical, metal and agricultural industries and in the areas of nuclear energy and scientific research. Sychov pointed out that Yugoslavia participates in 135 multilateral CMEA projects in the areas of specialization and production and scientific-technical cooperation.

CONFERENCE OF COMMUNISTS TO DISCUSS EXPORTS

AU111728 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpts] It was announced at the LCY Central Committee Presidium today that the action conference of Communists working in the export economy is to be held in Ljubljana on 24 and 25 January. The meeting is expected to mobilize the Communists, primarily those in associated labor, who should critically analyse their own practice of implementing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program in the sphere of exports and it should establish tasks and directions of activity in the forthcoming period. Reporter Aleksandar Vlajkovic attended the session:

Talking to journalists, Nikola Stojanovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, pointed out that economic relations with foreign countries are one of the strategic questions of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, and that they cannot be considered separately from technological development and the development of the whole country, and vice versa.

It is only possible to achieve participation in the international division of labor through greater association of the entire economy, through closer integration, in which we could draw on the experience of the European economy. In order to achieve this, Nikola Stojanovic said, one should find the answers to several questions:

[Begin Stojanovic recording] These questions are how to unite this economy; how to associate it so that it can be stronger and more capable of participating in what is an expression of being modern in world economic relations and relations as a whole; how to overcome the barriers that are characteristic of our behavior and, I would say, our frame of mind as well, which has to be changed as soon as possible; and how to ensure that we achieve the greatest possible effects in this exchange. How are we to ensure that all parts of this economy work for exports, and that relations among the parts serve developmental stragegy and relations of self-management which actually strengthen the integrity of the interests of the parts in exports; how are we to ensure that on these bases more permanent results and more profound changes are achieved in the direction of realizing our export tasks? [end Stojanovic recording]

The theses prepared for the debate and the draft positions proposed by the Organizational Committee for Preparing the Communist Action Conference, point out that the debate should focus on implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and other documents already adopted and not on discovering some new stabilization program. Zvone Dragan, member of the LCY Central Committee and president of the organizational committee for the preparation of the action conference, spoke about the propsed draft document that the Communists should amend and adopt.

RESOLUTION ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS VIEWED

LD111016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0032 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 11 (TANJUG) -- Late last year, the Assembly of Yugoslavia adopted a resolution on the country's socio-economic development in 1985. The document, which has the force of a law, defines the basic tasks, conditions, activities and economic policy measures aimed at achieving the planned targets in socio-economic development. The tasks and activities have been adjusted to the Yugoslav Long-Term Economic Stabilization Programme.

The resolution formulates economic policy measures in such a way as to ensure conditions for raising the over-all social product by at least three percent. In order that this overall result of economic growth may be achieved, industrial production should increase by over 4 percent, agricultural production, by at least 2.5 percent, employment by 2.5 percent, and productivity of labour in industry by some 1.5 percent.

This year, exports of goods and services should increase by 17 percent and imports, by 13 percent. In order to achieve these targets in the sphere of foreign economic relations, the Yugoslav economy should export 12.5 billion-dollar-worth of goods. In addition to foreign currency earnings from commodity exports, the resolution expects foreign currency earnings from tourism to amount to 1.2 billion dollars, from transport, to 1.7 billion dollars, and from other services (including capital construction projects abroad) to some 1.2 billion dollars.

Yugoslav industrial executives are optimistic about the possibility of attaining the objectives defined in the resolution. Their optimism is based primarily on the fact that 1985 has started with prospects much more certain than those at the beginning of 1984.

The Yugoslav economy entered last year with considerable uncertainties regarding conditions of economic activity, which depended, among other things, on long negotiations with the International Monetary Fund on proposals to refinance and reschedule payments due on the 19-billion-dollar foreign debt. At the outset of 1985, chances are much better for concluding a new annual deal with the I.M.F. on postponing the payments falling due this year and for a multi-year regulation of relations with creditors. Yugoslavia ensured the more favourable position in its talks with the I.M.F. and foreign creditors by the results achieved in economic activity in 1984. Significant initial results were achieved in the implementation of the economic stabilization programme. Positive processes were launched towards adjusting the economy and other social activities to the demands of economic stabilization. Industrial and agricultural production increased, consumption was at a moderate level and supply and demand were better balanced.

Last year, significant results were achieved in foreign trade, although at a lower level than planned. External solvency was maintained under the conditions of over-indebtedness through great efforts on the part of the whole country. The application of the policy of realistic evaluation of the factors of production, primarily gradual realization of real depreciation, interest rates and the exchange rate of the dinar, opened the process of the economy's adjustment to the new, economic criteria of operation.

The initial positive results were taken by Yugoslav planners and economic executives as the points of departure for new undertakings towards overcoming economic difficulties.

The basic tasks of Yugoslavia's economic policy in 1985, as defined in the resolution on socio-economic development, will be to improve the quality of economic acvitity and stimulate further growth of production and exports and to create economic conditions for reducing inflation and curbing the fall in real wages.

In order to further promote production and export, economic policy measures will be applied to direct working organizations towards reducing costs, raising the productivity of labour, improving the utilization of the existing production capacities, making rational investments, pursuing an employment policy conducive to higher productivity, reducing stocks and stepping up the turnover of resources. Measures of economic stimulation will ensure a considerably more dynamic growth of exports, particularly marketing in the convertible-currency region, of, primarily, products with a higher degree of manufacture. This is aimed at achieving, this year also, a surplus in Yugoslavia's current payments accounts with other countries, thus enhancing the country's external solvency.

Economic policy measures will also create conditions for raising the level of competiveness of the Yugoslav economy abroad through adjusting the structure, quality and assortment of products to the world market demands. All this is to reflect favorably on the promotion of foreign economic cooperation, particularly cooperation with developing countries.

In order to ensure the economic conditions needed to reduce inflation, economic policy measures will be consolidating resistance to inflationary pressures. The struggle against inflation will be waged primarily through financial consolidation and further reduction of fictitious income, by increasing the volume of production and rationalizing it, and by ensuring a more harmonious relationship between production and consumption, i.e., supply and demand.

As regards the standards of living, the resolution provides for complex measures in the field of distribution to curb the further fall of real income and ensure its growth in the working organizations which raise their production and productivity levels, i.e., pursue an efficacious business activity. More efficacious measures will be taken to protest the standards of living and reduce differences in social position and to prevent the acquiring of wealth not based on work.

DRAGOSAVAC ON RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

AU132155 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 13 Jan 85

[From the "Sunday at 10" program: Kosta Krajincanic report on discussion forum held at Belgrade Marxist Center; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Dr Zarko Papic's book "Self-Management, Nation, and Intranational Relations" has provided an opportunity for broader discussions about some current problems of our society. For instance, Dusan Dragosavac touched upon the question of self-determination and secession, about which, according to him, real confusion has been created. He noted that many, attempting to prove the obligatory nature of this right, misuse and misinterpret Lenin, who spoke about the right to self-determination and secession only as the only way out in the case of a nation being oppressed, but otherwise advocated a larger state, a larger market, and unification and association in the interest of the masses.

[Begin Dragosavac recording] Truly [words indistinct] and there is a distinction, and I think that it is perfectly all right, that, concerning participation in statehood, in the equality of each nation, there cannot be any distinction, nor should there be any. Not when what is at stake are the peoples, that is, these Slavic nations, nor with the nationalities. It has truly been established that the difference is that the former have the right to self-determation and secession and the latter do not. This has its historical justification, and so on. And there is no other distinction. However, there are still some people in our country who would like to turn this right, to put it that way, as a kind of obligation to secession. You know that all those various nationalists have frequently advocated precisely this secession, and so on. However, this is not our interest, and progressive forces are fighting against that. [end Dragosavac recording]

INTERNAL POLICY CHAMBER VIEWS EMIGRES CRIME

LD101832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jan (TANJUG) -- The subversive propaganda activity against Yugoslavia has been intensifying in recent years, but our country, thanks to its system of social self-protection, has been the safest in Europe for years. Our society has a platform for the struggle against enemy emigration, but even better organizational standards are needed to make this struggle as successful as possible. Better information on the methods and goals of subversive propaganda activity and the promotion of organized resistance to enemy activity would also be enhanced by a broad debate at the socialist alliance and other sociopolitical organizations. This is what the delegates at the Federal Chamber Committee for Internal Policy advocated today.

Discussing the report on subversive propaganda activity against the SFRY in the 1982-1984 period, the delegates concluded that the double standards of behavior of some Western countries, which maintain good relations with Yugoslavia but at the same time tolerate anti-Yugoslavia emigres within their borders or assit them indirectly or directly, help this activity.

Andjelko Maslic, under secretary at the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, stressed that enemy emigres are trying to divest themselves of fascist-terrorist garb and present themselves as a democratic force or as a national liberation movement. Hence the public statements by enemies of all shades contain less advocacy of terror (which continues to be organized) and place greater emphasis on the so-called political method of activity.

The Ustasha, Chetnik, and Albanian emigres, who since the counterrevolution in Kosovo have been particularly in evidence, are increasingly turning to internal Yugoslav issues. In dealing with these issues, enemy propaganda has a nationalistic and chauvinist character and stubbornly keeps repeating that some peoples in Yugoslavia are deprived of their rights and under threat, while others enjoy privileged positions. Among all national groupings of enemy emigres, ideas and plans about creating ethnically pure areas on Yugoslav soil are also are being resurrected.

Enemy emigres appeal directly for the boycott of our products and a withdrawal of foreign exchange from our banks because Yugoslavia will allegedly nationalize them. Western governments and banks are asked to stop making economic and financial deals with Yugoslavia. Members of the Ustasha emigre community stress in this context that the real threat to the West comes from Yugoslavia which is going through a crisis and not from an independent state of Croatia.

Clubs of our workers abroad are also the target of propaganda activity by skillfully circulating the thesis that they are centers of the Yugoslavia secret service. By relying on official factors in Albania, the Albanian emigre community has in fact founded a number of clubs which rally Albania's sympathizers.

To carry on anti-Yugoslav propaganda, enemy emigration has at its disposal, as delegates said, the entire printing industry. There are several dozen printing works, about 200 papers and periodicals with a circulation of over 200,000, and 33 hours on radio at the centers of the main organizations. This propaganda activity is devised by about 100 enemy emigres, experts in psychological war, while extremist emigre's also work in individual propaganda institutions of Western powers, such as Deutsche Welle, Radio Free Europe, the BBC, and others.

The committee also discussed today the report on trends in economic crimes in 1983 and the first 6 months of 1984. It was stressed that economic crime was on the increase. In the first half of 1984, 13 percent more criminal acts were detected and reported than the year before, while the damage was 10 percent higher than in the whole of 1983.

Most of the economic crimes were committeed in internal wholesale and retail trade; industry and mining; financial, techinical and production services, transport and communications, sociopolitical communities and organizations; tourist industry; and agriculture.

In foreign trade the number of detected economic offences was not a high one, but, by their consequences, these offences are the most severe ones.

Stojan Djuranovic, president of the federal court, pointed out that a number of work organizations which suffer damage do not start proceedings for compensation and thus, in the words of Milos Bakic, federal public prosecutor, we have the absurd situation in which individuals alienate immense social resources and yet there are no collectives which are damaged.

Pressures exerted on judiciary organs, with regard to offenses of great significance, also present a significant problem. In such cases, local communities usually indicate that to hold proceedings would have a bad influence on the prestige of the collective in question, or that what is at stake is merely weak organization. In Milos Bakic's assessment, the fact that no one is ever morally and politically responsible for economic crimes also represents a great social danger. There are even cases when offenders, though convicted, become heroes in the local state because the damage has been inflicted on the broader community.

HASANI HEADS DELEGATION TO ORTEGA INAUGURATION

LD092356 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2235 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Managua, January 9 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani has arrived in Managua. He was welcomed by coordinator of the National Junta and Nicaragua's president-elect Daniel Ortega. Hasani is leading a Yugoslav delegation who will attend tomorrow Ortega's inauguration as the new president of Nicaragua. Vice-President Sergio Ramirez, who also won at the November 4 elections, will also formally enter upon office tomorrow. The inauguration will be attended by delegations from over 50 countries.

President Ortega is expected to make an important political speech tomorrow and announce a series of significant changes in the organization of the government and the country's socio-economic policy.

Meeting Held With Ortega

LD112344 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2306 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Managua, January 11 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani and President of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega considered today in Managua the present international situation, especially the contribution of the Movement of Nonalignment to general efforts at settling the crisis in Central America. They very positively assessed endeavours by the nonaligned and all other peaceloving countries to help the Central American countries to implement the Contadora Group's plan for a lasting peaceful solution to the current dangerous crisis in the region. They established that the position of Nicaragua is exceptionally difficult as it had long been under pressure threatening its independence, sovereignty and the right to an undisturbed internal socio-political development.

Within this context, Sinan Hasani transmitted solidarity and support from the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia to Nicaraguan people's efforts to preserve the attainments of the Sandinista revolution and the independence of the country. In an exhaustive, friendly talk both sides assessed that bilateral relations are marking an upward trend. Such development of relations has been enhanced through numerous high-level contacts and concrete forms of economic cooperation, Yugoslavia's aid to Nicaragua in food, equipment and medicaments, the opening of a credit line and other forms.

Hasani and Ortega devoted special attention to the crisis situation in international economic relations, the difficult financial position of developing countries in particular. In this connection they stressed the need for strengthening mutual economic cooperation in order to attenuate the unfavourable consequences of the situation in international economic relations through expansion of direct economic ties among the nonaligned and developing countries. Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani invited President Daniel Ortega to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was gladly accepted.

[Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1859 GMT 12 January reports Sinan Hasani "left Managua today" and that he was seen off by "President Ortega, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, other government members and the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front."]